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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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## Two IDF officers remanded until end of 'terror' trial

By DAVID RICHARDSON  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

Rav-Seren Shlomo Leviatan and Seren Aharon - "Roni" - Gila were remanded in custody yesterday until the end of their trials for their alleged involvement in the June 1980 attack on three West Bank Arab mayors.

Their names were released yesterday for the first time by the Jerusalem District Court.

Leviatan, who until his arrest served with the economic office of the Civil Administration, is charged with attempted murder or, alternatively, with planting an explosive charge, and with supplying information about the movements of the mayors knowing that they were to be attacked.

He and Gila, who at the time of the attacks was the deputy military governor of Ramallah, both face charges of causing grievous bodily harm, dereliction of duty and of failure to prevent a crime.

Jerusalem District Court Judge Israel Weiner ruled in his 12-page written decision that the prosecution had presented a *prima facie* case which justified remanding both men "despite their clean records" because of the serious nature of the circumstances surrounding their alleged crimes.

Weiner also lifted the court ban on the publication of their names in force since their arrest a month ago.

According to the charges presented to the court and the evidence presented so far in the remand hearings, Leviatan was approached by one of the alleged leaders of the Jewish terrorist organization and informed of the plan to attack radically nationalist West Bank Palestinian leaders. He was asked in the presence of another one of the accused in that case to provide information about the movements of the mayors of Nablus, Ramallah and Al-Bira.

A detailed statement by the alleged leader - referred to in the main case as Defendant No. 2 because of a court order barring publication of his name - appears in the file submitted to the court yesterday. (See story Page 3.)

Shortly before the attacks took place on June 1, 1980 Leviatan, who is himself a resident and former secretary of the West Bank settlement of Shilo, was again contacted by Defendant No. 2 and informed that the car of the former mayor of Al-Bira Ibrahim Tawil, had been hijacked. He was asked to inform Gila because the alleged at-

tackers feared that a military bomb-disposal expert would be sent to Tawil's house and inadvertently trigger the device.

Gila allegedly failed to convey the warning to a Border Police sapper, Suleiman Hirbawi, who was blinded when he touched the door of Tawil's garage.

Weiner ruled that the *prima facie* evidence presented to him did not support the charge of attempted murder against Leviatan nor the charge of causing grievous bodily harm against Gila. He noted that Gila was standing just behind Hirbawi and was flung aside and slightly injured by the blast of the bomb which suggested that he did not know exactly where it had been planted.

Leviatan, 34, was among the founders of Shilo, a settlement between Ramallah and Nablus. He served in a variety of administrative capacities in the military government of the area. If found guilty of the charge of planting an explosive charge he could be sentenced to 14 years in prison.

Gila, 35, was transferred recently from the Civil Administration to the Army Central Command pending the outcome of an inquiry into alleged corruption involving contractors and building materials in Ramallah.

A cousin of Alignment MK Ya'acov Gil, Gila is a resident of Ramot in Jerusalem and is himself religious and a supporter of Gush Emunim.

Later in the day, in another courtroom, Judge Shalom Brenner heard arguments from the prosecution and the defence regarding the sentence of the first person to be convicted in the case of the so-called "Jewish terrorist underground." Noam Yinnon, 27, of Moshav Kesbet in the Golan Heights was convicted last week after pleading guilty to transporting 50 Syrian mines from the Golan to the West Bank.

Following plea bargaining between his counsel and the prosecution, Yinnon's case was separated from that of the other 24 alleged members of the underground.

Advocate Uzi Hasson, appearing for the prosecution, argued that Yinnon should be sent to prison for "close to" the maximum term under the law for the offences of which he was convicted - 10 years.

Yinnon expressed remorse in a personal statement to the court.

Sentence will be handed down after Shavuot.



Jubilant Lod fans last night celebrate the victory of their soccer team Hapoel Lod, which defeated Hapoel Beersheba 3-2 in the State Cup. The match was decided in a penalty kick shoot-out, after 30 minutes of extra time failed to produce a result. Related stories on Pages two and four. (Rahamim J.-raeli)

## Cabinet delays debate on Arab-Jewish list

Jerusalem Post Staff

The cabinet yesterday refrained from discussing the proposal to ban the joint Arab-Jewish Progressive List for Peace as has been recommended by the General Security Service.

This apparently followed explanations from various government officials to the ministers during which it became clear that no decision was imminent and that a full discussion of the issue in the cabinet could prejudice the state's position if the list was banned and that decision was then challenged before the High Court of Justice.

On Friday the Defence Ministry's legal adviser informed the list's representatives that the minister was considering declaring their organization illegal under the Defence Emergency Regulation of 1945.

The list, headed by Haifa advocate Mohammed Mu'ari, includes

the names of several prominent left-wing Jews, including Aluf (res.) Matti Peled and former MK and publisher Uri Avnery, as candidates in the forthcoming Knesset elections.

If Defence Minister Moshe Arens accepts the recommendation to ban the organization an anomalous constitutional situation would be created, whereby it would in effect cease to exist but it would still be up to the Central Elections Committee of the Knesset to decide whether to declare the list invalid or not.

Several ministers yesterday said that they opposed the banning of the list, especially since the recommendation was so close to election day.

Science and Development Minister Yuval Ne'eman said after the cabinet meeting that he favoured banning the list which he said was

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## MK still hospitalized after attack Followers of Porush awaiting denunciation by Gur rabbi

Post Knesset Reporter

The two students of the Gur yeshiva who organized the attack on MK Menahem Porush on Saturday evening were expelled from the yeshiva yesterday.

Gur circles said the expulsion was in accordance with instructions from the Admor of Gur Rabbi Simcha Bunim Alter. However, Porush's followers were still waiting last night for a clear denunciation by the Admor of Saturday's violence.

Although a family member filed a police complaint following the attack, a spokesman for the Porush family told Israel Radio that, following a rabbinical ruling, only witnesses to the attack who are not family members may identify the attackers. The police said the Porush family is not cooperating in the investigation, and for this reason it is not progressing.

Porush was transferred yesterday

from Bikur Holim Hospital to Hadassah Hospital, Ein Kerem, for a brain scan. His condition was described as "fair."

Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir sent a get-well message to Porush and said he was "horrified" by the attack. Porush also received a message from MK Mordechai Virshupski, regretting that Porush had fallen victim to *haredi* (ultra-Orthodox) violence which, he said, the religious parties have not condemned strongly enough in the past.

Porush was attacked in the synagogue of his Central Hotel in Jerusalem by several dozen men, identified by witnesses as Gur Hassidim. The synagogue was damaged and other worshippers were attacked.

The motive behind the attack is believed to be Porush's Knesset candidacy, which the Hassidim oppose. Because the Admor remained silent (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Iraq likely to stave off Iranians, says Barak

By DAVID BERNSTEIN  
Post-Mideast Affairs Reporter

Iraq stands a good chance of repelling any new Iranian offensive in the coming days or weeks, O/C Intelligence Aluf Ehud Barak, said yesterday.

Noting that Iraq had successfully repelled several earlier Iranian offensives, Barak stressed that except for Majnoon Island, the Iraqis have managed to seize nothing but stretches of marshland.

What is more, he continued, there is no sign of any deterioration in the morale of the Iraqi Army. And even if the Iraqis do attempt to cut off the southern port of Basra, they will have to seize not one but two major highways linking it with Baghdad.

As for the prospect of an escalation in the attacks on shipping in the Gulf, Barak believes that this is likely in the immediate future - but is not likely to deteriorate into a total cut-off of oil supplies from the Gulf.

He suggested that both Iraq's threat to demolish Iran's oil installations on Kharg Island, and Iran's counterthreat to close the Straits of Hormuz, were "easier said than done." Both objectives would be extremely difficult to achieve, he said, given the known military capacity of the combatants.

At any rate, Barak concluded, there is a growing consensus in the Gulf of the need to circumscribe the war. This could lead to Saudi and Kuwaiti pressure on Iraq to end the strikes against oil tankers in the Gulf which it initiated and has pursued with considerable vigour in an attempt to force Iran to end the war.

Moving to other topics in a wide-ranging survey of developments in the region, Barak dwelt at some length on the situation in Lebanon.

He noted that while Israel has not yet been formally asked to close its liaison office in Beirut, "we do know of the existence of a decision by the Lebanese government to bring about the closure of the office."

As to what Israel might expect from the new Lebanese government under Rashid Karamah, Barak noted that this would involve a gradual falling into line with Syrian demands and a parallel "delegitimation" of Israel in Lebanese public consciousness, coupled with the search for some form of practical arrangement to get Israel out of the south.

He suggested that Lebanon might try to negotiate Israel's withdrawal through the revival of the 1949 (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Teheran seeks cut in Soviet arms to Iraq

NICOSIA. - A senior Iranian official left Teheran for Moscow yesterday and informed sources said he would seek a reduction in Soviet arms sales to Iraq for its use in the Gulf war.

The departure of Mohammed Sadr, political director for Europe and America in Iran's Foreign Ministry, was at the invitation of the Soviet Union, an official Iranian statement said.

Informed sources said that as well as seeking to improve bilateral relations, he would seek a reduction in Soviet arms deliveries to Iraq as a friendly gesture.

Sadr's mission coincided with the resumption of the battle of the Gulf shipping lanes. A Turkish oil tanker was left blazing and abandoned yesterday after a missile attack in an Iraqi-declared war zone south of the main Iranian oil terminal of Kharg Island.

Shipping sources said a missile struck the accommodation quarters of the 153,000 ton Buyuk Hun. The official Iranian news agency, Irna, said Iranian rescue teams had picked up all members of the all-Turkish crew.

In Iraq, a military spokesman was quoted by Baghdad Radio as saying that Iraqi planes had hit two "large

naval targets" south-east of Kharg and had returned safely to base. But there was no other report of a second vessel being hit.

It was the first confirmed strike on a merchant ship in the Gulf since May 24, when the Liberian tanker Chemical Venture was hit, apparently by Iranian planes.

The Buyuk Hun, which was not loaded, was the 10th tanker known to have been hit in the waterway since mid-April, when the 44-month-old war between Iran and Iraq started to spill over into the shipping lanes of the Gulf.

Iran, monitored in Nicosia, quoted a military official as saying that the tanker was attacked by a French-supplied Iraqi Super Etendard war plane firing Exocet missiles.

Iraq is known to have acquired five Super Etendards and a number of Exocet missiles from France in recent months.

Teheran's dispatch of a high-level official to Moscow was the first overt conciliatory gesture since relations between Iran and the Soviet Union deteriorated last year after Iran expelled 16 Soviet diplomats. They were charged with spying and interfering in Iran's internal affairs. (Reuters, AP)

## Indian government seals off Punjab area

AMRITSAR, India. - The Indian government declared a 36-hour curfew, suspended all rail and road traffic and banned media coverage in troubled Punjab State yesterday. Tens of thousands of army troops were deployed to quell Sikh terrorist attacks that claimed 14 lives.

The government said media coverage of the Sikh agitation and army operations in Punjab were being banned immediately for two months to "maintain communal harmony and public order."

It was not known how the order would be implemented or whether it affected foreign news reports.

The statewide curfew was to go in effect at 9 p.m. local time and will also cover Chandigarh, federally-administered territory that serves as joint capital of Punjab and Haryana States.

A 36-hour ban on all vehicular

traffic, including bullock carts, was also to begin at 9 p.m.

Train service was suspended indefinitely earlier yesterday as authorities sealed off the troubled northern state.

The militant Sikh Akali Dal Party, meanwhile, said its plan to blockade grain supplies being shipped by road and rail to other states was still intact, although no picketing was reported and loading proceeded normally. Party sources had said earlier that the embargo scheduled to begin yesterday had been postponed until after a strategy session today.

Railway officials said no trains would be allowed to enter or leave Punjab. No official explanation was given but the United News of India reported that Punjab was being sealed off and a state-wide dragnet to capture terrorists was expected. (AP, Reuters)

## Soldier wounded by roadside bomb

Jerusalem Post Reporter

SIDON. - An Israeli soldier was lightly wounded yesterday afternoon when a remote-controlled roadside bomb exploded near the village of Sarafand south of here when his patrol passed by on foot.

Fragments of the bomb wounded the soldier in the face. He was treated at a field clinic and returned to his unit later. Troops searched the area.

Shortly after this incident, an Israel Defence Forces armoured personnel carrier ran over and detonated a mine near the village of Kamad a-Luz in the eastern sector, near the cease-fire line with Syria.

Light damage was caused to the vehicle, but none of its occupants was wounded.

At the time of the second incident, a subcommittee of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defence Committee was visiting the area to examine the preparedness of IDF troops. The panel, led by MK Mordechai Gur (Alignment-Labour), included Gula Cohen (Tehiya) Shlomo Hillel (Alignment-Labour) and Benny Shalita (Likud-Herut).

The MKs were briefed by OC Northern Command Aluf (Maj. Gen) Ori Orr and area commanders. They met with soldiers in various units along the front.

## Half-price leases for Likud settlers on land near Kfar Sava

By AVI TEMKIN  
Post Economic Reporter

Hundreds of Likud members and sympathizers will be able to lease land inside the green line near Kfar Sava at half its market price and at what government officials have termed "unusually good" conditions. The Jerusalem Post has learned.

Early last month, the Ministerial Settlement Committee approved the lease of 300 plots in the new settle-

ment Kochav Yair near Kfar Sava. The committee decided that 100 plots would be allocated to former Lehi members, and another 100 plots sold to members of the Kochav Yair Association, a group with close links to the Likud.

The committee's decision ran counter to a previous agreement between the Treasury and the Israel Lands Administration which laid down that land in the settlement would be sold only to the general

public, by open tender.

Kochav Yair was one of nine settlements which received government help and superior conditions for settlers last year, as part of the agreement with Tehiya. Only after the Treasury requested that the Knesset Finance Committee approve the conditions, was it discovered that the planned settlement was not located in the administered territories and that it was to be settled by members close to the Herut Party.

It was then decided that in the second stage of the settlement's development the land would be sold by tender to the general public.

But the committee has now not only overruled the previous decision but also decided to allocate the land at unprecedentedly good conditions to the former Lehi members and to the Kochav Yair Association members.

According to the government off- (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Banks close to agreement on interest on current accounts

By PINHAS LANDAU  
Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. - The Bank of Israel and the big commercial banks yesterday seemed much closer to an agreement on paying interest on current accounts. Although the details of what rate, on what amounts and to which kinds of accounts, remain to be hammered out, there was widespread optimism in banking circles. Some bankers predicted that the

scheme might be operating by the end of this month.

The spurt in progress in the ongoing discussions between the central bank and the "big three" commercial banks (Leumi, Hapoalim and Discount; Mizrahi and First International have introduced interest on current accounts to a limited degree) should be seen against the background of the increasing political pressure on the Bank of Israel to register some concrete "achievements" to set before the public. On Friday, Governor Moshe Mandelbaum was subjected to harsh criticism by the members of the Knesset Finance Committee.

The big banks have refused to relent in their demands for a *quid pro quo* from the central bank to compensate them for loss of profits if they have to pay interest on current accounts. While it is true that the general public has learned to keep a minimum of funds in their current

accounts, where they are totally unprotected from the ravages of inflation, the constant flow of money through these accounts is one of the last sources of easy profits to the banks.

Yesterday the Bank of Israel proposed that banks introducing interest payments on current accounts receive higher interest rates from the central bank on deposits made with it, in line with the existing liquidity requirements. The banks were also offered a "temporary addition" to the outstanding "monetary loan" they have from the Bank of Israel, and at better interest terms.

The central bank also said it "would consider" reducing the rate of interest it paid on deposits with it made by banks that did not go along with the new scheme.

But banking sources indicated that behind this supposed "imposed settlement" was an implicit agreement between the commercial and

central banks whereby the former would propose, and the latter support, large increases in the commissions and tariffs that the banks charge for their services. The "compensation" for interest paid to the public would thus come, not from an easing of the monetary regulations, but from the public itself.

## Kollek said getting degree from Harvard

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek will receive an honorary degree from Harvard University this Thursday, according to a report in Saturday's Boston Globe. Harvard tries to keep the names of its honorees secret until the day of its annual commencement exercises. Kollek's name was reportedly leaked to the Globe.

The Jerusalem Post could not get confirmation of the report from city hall last night.

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THE WEEK IN REVIEW  
INSIDE TODAY

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## THE WEATHER

Forecast: Partly cloudy.

	Yesterday's	Yesterday's	Today's
	Humidity	Min-Max	Max
Jerusalem	57	14-21	22
Golan	52	14-24	24
Nahariya	52	14-24	24
Safed	57	13-22	22
Haifa Port	64	21-26	26
Tiberias	40	21-31	32
Nazareth	52	16-23	24
Afula	55	18-27	27
Shomron	50	16-24	25
Tel Aviv	67	16-25	27
B-G Airport	55	18-26	28
Jericho	36	21-32	33
Caza	68	20-24	25
Beersheba	48	17-26	27
Eilat	23	21-35	36

## SOCIAL & PERSONAL

UK Consul General Donald Hamley on Friday called on Jerusalem mayor Teddy Kollek to say goodbye after completing his tour of duty in Israel.

A hundred members of Wizo's young leadership organization, Aviv, from 21 countries have completed a week-long seminar here including tours of Wizo institutions, attendance at the First International Symposium on the Jewish Family and other activities.

The campus of the Alexander Muss High School in Israel was dedicated yesterday, in the presence of the Muss family and other distinguished guests.

## ARRIVALS

Ida Schleifer, founder, president, Columbia University Alumni Association, from New York and Miami.

## DEPARTURES

Alexander Zvieli, Jerusalem Post archivist, to New York for the Special Newspaper Libraries Conference.

FLAQUE. - A plaque in memory of Magen David Adom personnel who have fallen in Israel's wars was dedicated at a ceremony last week at MDA headquarters in Tel Aviv.

# HOME NEWS

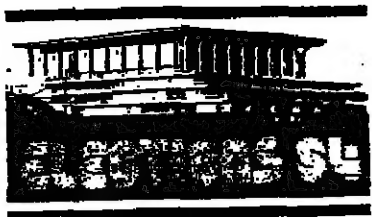
## Alignment would guard public's investments

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
TEL AVIV. - The twin economic goals of the Alignment, should it be returned to power after the July 23 elections, will be to safeguard all the public's financial investments and to launch a drive to increase savings by the general public.

This was stated yesterday by MK Gad Ya'acobi, head of the economic steering committee of the Alignment, whose other members are Yisrael Kessar, secretary-general of the Histadrut; Danny Rosolio, secretary of Hevrat Ha'ovdim; MK Adi Amora; Moshe Sanbar, former governor of the Bank of Israel; and Dov Peleg, representing Mapam.

Ya'acobi added that a third goal would be "not to impose any harsh economic measures on the public, but to work for a stable and productive economy."

Asked about the "liberalization of foreign currency," which the Likud government introduced, Ya'acobi noted wryly that "the Likud has



retreated so far from its original policy that the only remnants are an inflationary spiral of 400 per cent a year."

He stressed that the public's financial investments that the Alignment pledged to "preserve and protect" included a wide range of financial instruments now in its hands, including savings schemes, provident funds, Patam accounts, the "arrangement" shares of the banks, etc.

Savings, he stressed, are the most important foundation of a stabilized economy. They reduce money spent

on consumer goods (expenditures which fanned the inflationary spiral) and provide capital for renewing the country's economic growth, leading to more exports, earning more foreign currency. This, in turn, would cut the adverse balance of payments, make sharp inroads into inflation and start a "favourable circle" leading to what he called a "healthy economy."

Ya'acobi also said the Alignment would cancel the Peace for Galilee stock exchange levy, and introduce monthly interest payments on checking accounts, thus partially compensating the public for the money it was losing due to inflation.

The Alignment would also seek to revitalize the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange and restore its former function as a prime means of mobilizing capital for industrial and other productive investments.

Labour would introduce legislation to restore public faith in the stock market.

**Morasha wants cooperation to ensure fair campaign**

**Post Knesset Reporter**

The Morasha (Matzad-Polci Agudat Yisrael) election campaign staff yesterday decided to initiate a meeting of all the religious parties with the aim of reaching agreement on the conduct of a fair campaign without verbal or physical violence.

Rabbi Haim Druckman and Avraham Verdiger, the first two candidates on the list, were elected co-chairmen of the party's central election staff.

**Alignment and CRM sign surplus votes agreement**

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

TEL AVIV. - The Alignment and the Citizens Rights Movement signed a surplus votes agreement yesterday which will allow either of the parties to benefit from the other's surplus votes (i.e. votes in excess of those required for the last mandate) in the Knesset elections. The agreement was signed by MK Yehuda Hashai, for the Alignment, and CRM secretary Dedi Zucker.

MK Shulamit Aloni said that had such an agreement existed before the last election, the Alignment and the CRM would have gained two extra seats.

## PORUSH

(Continued from Page One)

lent yesterday, "the Lithuanians" (the followers of Porush and MK Shlomo Lorincz), forced the cancellation of yesterday's meeting of Agudat Yisrael's campaign committee, and they later threatened to shift their allegiance to Shas, the *haredi* Sephardi list, "if no denunciation is forthcoming."

Ha'aretz reported yesterday that some of Porush's assailants were carrying photocopies of an article by Alkiva Eldar that appeared in Friday's issue of the paper. The article contained the following paragraph:

"Porush later said he was sure that it (the rotation agreement) would remain 'on ice' and that he was sure of a full term (in the Eleventh Knesset). The compromise agreement increased the Lithuanian representation in the Council of Sages, and the advisor of Gur is no longer a child; at his age anything could happen."

Yesterday's Ha'aretz explained that Gur circles took that last sentence to be Porush's statement, although, in fact, it was Eldar's own evaluation.

The agreement reached by Aguda calls for Lorincz to retire and Porush to be No. 2 on Aguda's list, with the first 10 candidates submitting letters of resignation to the Council of Sages, dated two years after the Eleventh Knesset convenes. The council would then decide which letters to activate.

Jerusalem Mayor Teddy Kollek, who was himself attacked by an ultra-Orthodox mob nine months ago, yesterday sharply condemned the attack on Porush. He said that "when violence starts, nobody knows where it will end."

## Civil servants barred from electioneering

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

In a circular to mayors and other local authority heads, Interior Ministry director-general Haim Kubersky reminds them of sections of the election laws pertaining to campaign propaganda.

Among them is a ban on civil servants, municipality employees or staff of the Jewish National Fund and Jewish Agency - any of whom have

"administrative responsibility or a position that brings them into contact with the public" - taking part in political campaigning.

Kubersky writes that the violator faces suspension from his job - without pay - until election day. Afterwards, he may face a disciplinary court in addition to criminal proceedings.

## Lod takes off after victory

**By ROY ISACOWITZ**

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
LOD. - Lod hasn't had much going for it since the airport was renamed Ben-Gurion. But last night the dusty town returned to the headlines again - and years of frustration and pent-up pride exploded in a riot of celebration.

It wasn't only the State cup that Hapoel Lod brought home; it was also recognition. As youthful Deputy Mayor Pinhas Michaeli put it: "This is our first term. We succeeded in the cup and we'll show them that we'll succeed in making the town great as well."

Lod took to the streets as soon as the final penalty goal was hammered in yesterday evening. Cars tore down the streets, horns honking furiously, and fans hanging dangerously out of the windows. The forgotten Independence Day lights were turned on and knots of nervous policemen took up positions at crossroads in the town centre, as Lod turned out in force to welcome its favourite sons home.

On a large stage in the central

square, Mayor Maxim Levy - brother of deputy prime minister David - and other town dignitaries hugged and kissed, and waited for the players to arrive. The stage was besieged by a thick mass of dancing, drinking and singing fans, with national and municipal flags waving overhead. Some children fainted and others were separated from their parents.

The police fought a losing battle. Stripped to the waist and waving bottles of arak, the fans clambered on to the stage far quicker than the police could kick them off.

The celebration degenerated into bedlam as soon as the Hapoel players arrived and were introduced to the crowd. With the stage creaking ominously under the weight, the master of ceremonies urged everyone, including the players, to leave the stage as quickly as possible.

Lod was celebrating its victory its own way - loudly, excitedly and with no holds barred. The Hapoel players were heroes, and the fans wanted to get up close. There was little patience for speeches.

## Stepson can't confirm news of Sakharov

**NEWTON, Massachusetts.** - The stepson of Andrei Sakharov said Saturday he cannot confirm reports quoting his mother as saying the Soviet dissident, reportedly on a hunger strike since May 2, is "no longer with us."

But Alexey Semyonov of Newton, Sakharov's stepson, said he does not believe the phrase means the fasting dissident is dead.

"If it was indeed said by my mother in English, then it should have been a literal translation from Russian," Semyonov said. "In Russian, it would mean he's not at the place. It would be unusual to think

the phrase means that he died."

Semyonov, who received news of the report from a friend in Florence, Italy, stressed, "At this moment, I can neither confirm nor disclaim it."

In Helsinki yesterday, Sakharov's stepdaughter declined to comment on reports that he may be dead.

Tatiana Yankelovich, who is in Helsinki to reinforce international appeals to the Soviet Union over the fate of the 63-year-old physicist and Nobel Peace Prize winner, told Reuters that she could not express an opinion, adding: "We have no way of checking." (AP, Reuters)

## Thousands attend NY Salute to Israel parade

**NEW YORK (AP).** - Tens of thousands of spectators braved a steady drizzle yesterday to line Fifth Avenue in the traditional Salute to Israel parade.

Among those present were Defence Minister Moshe Arens, former foreign minister Abba Eban, New York City Mayor Ed Koch and White House counsellor Edwin Meese representing President Re-

gan. A minor incident occurred when a man and a woman rushed toward the reviewing stand and shouted at Arens. "Free the settlers." Police quickly whisked the pair away but they were not arrested.

**GRADUATES.** - Haifa University yesterday awarded 1,245 degrees to the members of its 17th graduating class. Among the awards were 927 B.A. degrees, 85 M.A. degrees and 163 teaching certificates and 17 librarian certificates.



Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir meets yesterday in his office with Liberman Defence Minister Gray Allison (left) and Chief of Staff Henry Debar. (Rahamim Israeli)

## Tax revenue still falling, but more slowly - Treasury

**By AVI TEMKIN**

**Post Economic Reporter**

The fall in tax revenue continued last month, although at a slower pace than in previous months. Taxes collected during May totalled IS134.7 billion, 10 per cent less in real terms than in May 1983 but 13 per cent more than in April this year.

According to the Treasury, last month's figures show that the fall in tax collection is slowing down. Recently the drop in revenue has been some 23 to 27 per cent compared with a year ago, as compared with "only" 10 per cent in May.

The ministry added that the rise in tax revenue was the result of changes in the law which greatly reduced the profitability of lagging behind in tax payments. The start of monthly, instead of bimonthly, transfers of value added tax payments to the Treasury also boosted revenue.

## BARAK

(Continued from Page One)

armistice agreement between the two countries. But, he said, realizing that Israel is unlikely to accept this, Barak might attempt to achieve the same end through the agency of the UN or some third party, possibly the U.S. or France.

Barak noted that while Israel does have common interests with the large Shi'ite majority in southern Lebanon, and has had some success in pursuing some of these, in the final analysis, the growing hostility of that population as a result of Israel's protracted occupation is likely to preclude any agreement that will decide the course of events.

Turning to Syria, Barak stressed that the state of Assad's health could remove him from the helm in Damascus "within the next year or two."

He warned, however, that Syria after Assad is not likely to be any different, from Israel's point of view, from present day Syria.

Whoever succeeds Assad, Barak noted, is likely to continue his policy of seeking to spearhead the Arab cause against Israel. "But, given Assad's large-scale personality, Syria without Assad, even if it pursues the same goals, will have a smaller stature."

As for the succession, Barak noted that Assad's brother Rifat's current absence from Damascus is likely to weaken his position and strengthen that of his rivals. His absence has already led to a considerable reduction in tension in Damascus.

Turning to Egypt, Barak said that Cairo's basic policy is to cool down the peace as far as it can without jeopardizing the very generous aid it is getting from the U.S.

He noted that Egypt views this as an *a priori* condition to its return to its rightful place in the Arab world.

As for Egypt's massive rearmament programme, Barak warned that it could by no means be ruled out that Egypt would one day resume its place in the circle of hostility against Israel.

"We must grasp the stick at both ends," he said, "doing all we can to give peace a chance to flourish, but at the same time bearing in mind that Egypt can change direction within a very short time-span. We have to base ourselves on the premise that this could happen at any time."

Turning finally to the PLO, Barak said the organization had suffered a

"massive blow" in Lebanon - "and this is, perhaps, the most tangible gain Israel has made in Lebanon."

But while the PLO has been severely weakened, and is deeply split, Barak did warn of a possible upsurge in terrorist activity.

"There has already been an increase in such activity," he said, both actual and planned. And this renewal of fairly large-scale terrorist activity, planned for Israel, Lebanon and abroad, involves not only the radical groups making up the PLO, but all of them - including Yasser Arafat's mainstream Fatah.

In the cabinet yesterday U.S. Librarian, coordinator of government activities in Lebanon said there had been no official request from the Lebanese government to remove the Israeli liaison office in Debaye.

Lubrani said Lebanese officials had "raised the possibility" of removing the Israeli office, but had made no formal request. He maintained that it is in the Lebanese interest to keep the office open since Israel refuses to undertake any indirect negotiations with the Lebanese.

Barak spoke to the cabinet on the situation in the Persian Gulf.

## ARAB-JEWISH

(Continued from Page One)

"headed by those whose primary ambition is to annihilate the State of Israel." It was necessary, he said, for a democracy "to protect itself from those who exploit it in order, to destroy it, or else it will share the fate of the Weimar Republic."

The recommendation to ban the list was made by the GSS on the basis of information it has gathered about Mu'ari and other candidates. Mu'ari used to be a member of two previously-banned Arab political bodies, Al Ard and the Progressive List.

Mu'ari told Israel TV last night that his list's platform envisaged a Palestinian state alongside Israel which would have to withdraw to its June 4, 1967 borders.

The recommendation was made entirely without the knowledge of the prime minister's adviser on Arab affairs Binjamin Gur-Arye. But Gur-Arye has come out in favour of the banning if it is established that the inclusion of Jews was no more than a device to prevent the disqualification of the list.

In the past Israeli governments have consistently opposed the establishment of a separate Arab political party which could, at least theoretically, control up to 12 seats in the Knesset and hold the key to any coalition-building. The policy has always been to try to co-opt traditional Arab political figures to existing parties and ban the more radical separate political organizations.

Challenges to the validity of the Progressive List for Peace as a candidate for the Knesset elections July 23 will be taken up by the Central Elections Committee on Thursday, a committee spokeswoman told The Jerusalem Post yesterday.

When both the Central Election Committee's presidium and plenum meet on Thursday they will also hear applications from the Alignment, the Citizens' Rights Movement (CRM) Shituf to have Rabbi Meir Kahane's Kach list disqualified on the grounds that it is racist.

In an interview with Ma'ariv, former High Court Justice Haim Cohn said that in his opinion neither a minister nor the Central Elections Committee nor a court of law may disqualify a Knesset list seeking election.

## Police will get 9% pay increase

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**

The 9 per cent pay rise granted to regular army personnel will be extended to policemen, the cabinet decided yesterday.

The decision was taken after Finance Minister Yigal Cohen-Orgrad withdrew his opposition.

The Treasury stressed that it will still oppose granting "specific" increases to members of the police force. Specific personnel in the army will get a 9 per cent additional rise.

According to ministry officials, the pay rise for police will cost IS25 billion. This will be in addition to the IS18b. needed to cover the pay increases in the army.

The finance minister rejected a proposal by Interior Minister Yosef Burg to grant "specific" payments to workers in his ministry. Cohen-Orgrad said these workers have already received some IS10,400 in pay rises this month.

To Dave Blumberg and family  
We share your deep grief at the death of your

**Mother**

in South Africa

From the entire staff of  
Anglo-Saxon

Our deepest condolences to  
David Blumberg and family  
on the death of his mother

**FREDA BLUMBERG**

in South Africa

Blumberg Holdings Ltd.  
Office Staff

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beloved sister, grandmother and friend

**MIRIAM RA'AMI**

nee Boroz

D. Boroz  
Atida Parath and Fam  
Mira Danin and Family  
Ruth Armin and Family

Jerusalem, June 3, 1984.

We announce in sorrow the passing of

**ZUNDEL KAPLAN**

The funeral will take place at Beit Haidarov, Shikun Vatikim, Netanya on  
Tuesday, June 5, 1984 at 11 a.m.

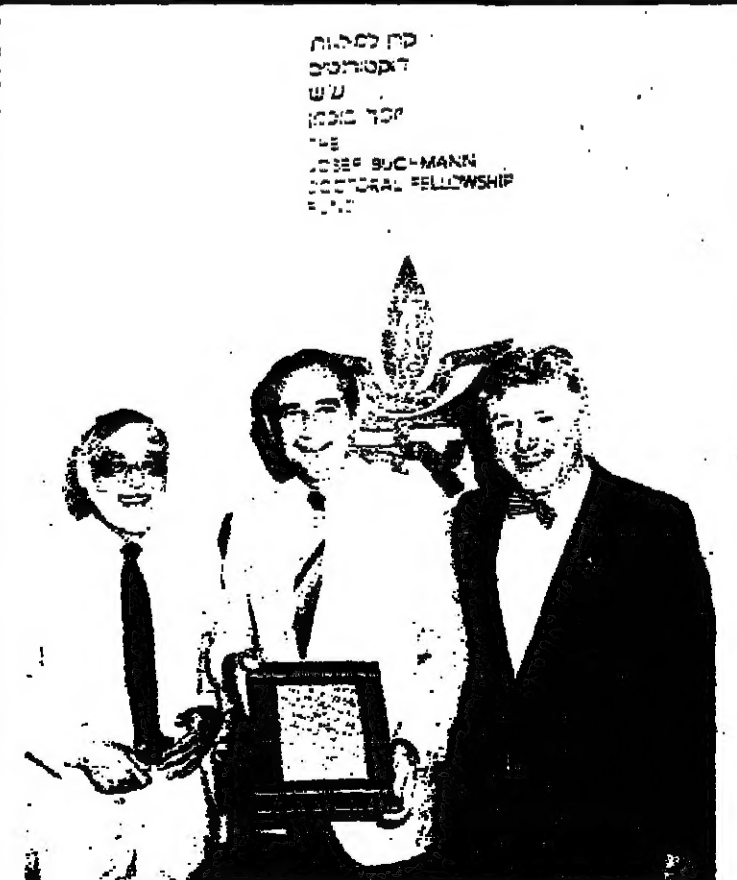
We will meet at the cemetery entrance.

Deeply mourned by:  
His wife, Ada  
Naomi and Oly Omnan and family; Moshev Hebronim  
Shimon and Mignon Kaplan and family; Cape Town  
Diana and Barry Marco, Moshe Sde Nitzan

## TEL AVIV UNIVERSITY

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**Dr. George S. Wise**  
Chancellor of Tel Aviv University

on the conferment of an  
Honorary Degree of Humane Letters  
from Yeshiva University  
New York



Joseph Buchmann, a German businessman, has established a Doctoral Scholarship Fund of \$1 million at Tel Aviv University. This is the largest fund of its kind at the University.

The ceremonial inauguration of the Fund took place in the framework of the Annual Meeting of the University's Board of Governors, which ended last week. Photographed during the ceremony are I.A.U. President, Prof. Moshe Many (left); who presented an Honor Scroll to Mr. Buchmann (center); and the Ambassador of the Federal Republic of Germany in Israel, Mr. Nitz Harnett.

(Continued...)



Statement of 'underground' defendant released by court:

## Aim was to 'purify' Temple Mount

The intention of "purifying" the Temple Mount from Moslem possession, in order to bring about the redemption of Israel and the establishment of the promised Kingdom of Israel, was one of the main aims disclosed by one of the suspected members of the alleged Jewish underground.

The intention was proclaimed in a statement to the police made by Defendant No. 2, whose name has not been released for publication. The statement, which fills seven pages, was released by the Jerusalem District Court, where Rav-Seren Shlomo Leviatan and Seren Aharon Gila, suspected of complicity with the alleged terrorists, were yesterday remanded until the end of their trials.

The statement describes how Defendant No. 2 began thinking about blowing up the Dome of the Rock four years ago. It also details his involvement in the attacks on three West Bank mayors, in which two of them lost their legs.

The statement claims that attempts were made to warn Druse Suleiman Hirbawi, who lost his sight when trying to defuse a bomb planted in the garage of Al-Bira Mayor Ibrahim Tawil. The statement speaks of "pangs of conscience" concerning this event.

The statement makes it clear that the intention was to wound the mayors rather than kill them, so that

they would be "living reminders of crime and punishment" rather than martyrs.

Defendant No. 2 further claims that he personally opposed all other sabotage and terror against Arabs and Islamic institutions on the West Bank, both because it would distract him and his colleagues from the main task of "purifying the Temple Mount, and because in the Kingdom of Israel, Arabs should be treated in a way appropriate to the kingdom."

Defendant No. 2 states that no actual plan was ever agreed on for blowing up the Dome of the Rock; there was no target-date and, despite careful preparations, no detailed plan was ever approved. The area to be purified did not include the whole of the Temple Mount, he stresses, and the Akra Mosque was outside the proposed area.

The statement says that the group obtained aerial photos of the Temple Mount and also stole explosives from an army base on the Golan Heights. Defendant No. 2 was concerned that the Israel Defence Forces might need the stolen explosives in case of war and maintains that ways were found of informing the OC Northern Command about the resulting shortage.

Specimen explosive devices were constructed, says the statement, and stored in apartments in Rishon Le-Zion and Jerusalem's Bayit Vagan neighbourhood. After it was found

that silencers were not effective on Uzi submachine guns, tear-gas was procured in order to overpower the Wafk Moslem guards on Temple Mount.

The statement concedes that the State of Israel "in its present form" would not carry out the task of purifying the Temple Mount. The plan was therefore to adopt a policy of loyalty to the state, while at the same time taking action which would force a change in policy.

Defendant No. 2 says that during the first year in which he considered the idea of purifying the Temple Mount, he had many hesitations and doubts; but then came the murder of the six yeshiva students in Hebron. He was invited to play a part in the revenge against the murderers, which he saw as *pikuah nefesh*, (the saving of lives) on the ground that it would cost more Jewish lives if the murders were not avenged.

Even then, says Defendant No. 2, he was not directly involved, so as not to be distracted from the main task, that of purifying the Temple Mount.

Although he was not directly involved, he says in the statement, his conscience over the blinding of the police sapper will trouble him for the rest of his life. He claims that the warning to the sapper not to touch the garage door came "only seconds late." Every effort, says the statement, was made to avoid harming innocent bystanders. (Itm)



Seren Aharon Gila (left) and Rav-Seren Shlomo Leviatan leave the Jerusalem District Court yesterday, where they were remanded until the end of their trials for alleged complicity in the Jewish underground. (Yossi Zarmi - Sepia)

## Host of TV show suspended

By GREER FAY CASHMAN

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Broadcasting Authority's board of directors yesterday suspended Ram Evron, host of Israel Television's interview programme *This is the Time* from the show.

The board said that Evron overstepped the mark last week when, in interviewing divorcee Ora Nagar and her 12-year-old son, he permitted her to make derogatory statements about both Nagar's former husband and the rabbinical courts. Neither of the parties charged were present to defend themselves, the board explained.

The authority's director-general, Uri Porat, considered Evron's presentation a breach of law and professional ethics.

Evron has been reprimanded in the past for his taste and his conduct, although no disciplinary action was taken. But this time Porat evidently

was angered by the recent actions of some other radio and television staffers suspended Evron. Porat's decision was endorsed by the board. Also suspended was producer Nava Cohen. The director of programming, Tzvi Shapira, was reprimanded. Both Evron and Cohen will continue to get paid.

In another development, Yair Aloni, a former TV news reporter, was appointed Porat's assistant.

TV programmes were suspended at 4:15 p.m. yesterday, because of sanctions by technicians, just as Israel was preparing to transmit live the State Cup soccer match in Ramat Gan.

## 1,200 Koor engineers open strike

By ROY ISACOWITZ

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Some 1,200 engineers employed by the Koor group began a week-long strike yesterday to press demands for wage increases and revised grade scales. The engineers constitute about 6 per cent of Koor's total work force, according to Tadiran.

Histadrut trade union department chairman Haim Haberfeld will meet today with representatives of the strikers and with the head of the Histadrut's manpower department in an attempt to settle the strike.

Meanwhile, the Technicians Union executive will meet today to

discuss a proposal to declare a work dispute, in the light of the difficulties encountered in the work agreement negotiations.

Union secretary Zalman Shenkman said yesterday that the union cannot accept a situation in which "a layer of power-wielding executives give themselves salaries different to those of the rest of the workers."

The executive of the Clerks Union also will meet today to decide whether to declare a work dispute. Union secretary Eliahu Reiff said that the union is considering the move as a fall-back position; in case the wage negotiations are not concluded this month.

## Revised anti-litter law okayed by Knesset

Post Knesset Reporter

A revised Cleanliness Protection Law adopted by the Knesset last week makes both the owner and the driver of a vehicle responsible for litter thrown from the vehicle.

The bill was initiated by Aharon Nahmias and Shoshana Arbeli (Alignment), Amnon Rubinstein (Shinui) and Meir Shitrit (Likud-Herut).

The bill authorizes local authorities to tow away abandoned cars and to bill the owner for the expenses. It also provides for the appointment of any person as a "cleanliness trustee," with the approval of the police. Such persons will be authorized to demand that a person whom they see violating the cleanliness law identify himself.

## Jerusalem man found beaten to death

The body of a murdered Jerusalem man was found in his apartment yesterday morning by police, who entered the flat with the aid of a locksmith after they were called by neighbours.

The man, Nissim Mizrahi, 53, had been beaten to death in his Mahane Yehuda apartment by blows to the head with a blunt instrument, police said. There were numerous other signs of violence on the body, they added.

The body was in an advanced state of decomposition, investigators said, noting they had been summoned after neighbours had noticed a strong smell emanating from the dead man's apartment. The police said this indicates he was murdered several days before.

The investigators said the apartment showed no signs of forced entry and apparently nothing had been taken from it, which indicates the murderer or murderers were known to the deceased. (Itm)

## Firemen's strike shuts Haifa stations

By DAVID RUDGE

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Firemen began an indefinite strike here yesterday, leaving the city and surrounding suburbs with no fire fighting services.

All four fire stations, which cover an area from Adit to the Krayot and including the Carmel National Park, were closed.

Several of the 35 fire engines normally on stand-by at the stations were left outside Haifa City Hall, and the keys were handed to Mayor Arye Gurel.

The 90 firemen said their action was in protest against repeated delays in receiving their wages during the past six months. They also charged that money had been deducted from their salaries for various provident funds, including national insurance and Kupaat Holim, but that the sums had not been paid in.

The firemen's spokesman, Yigal

Tushyia, said matters came to a head when they didn't receive their May salaries. "Management informed us that they do not know when we will receive these wages."

"We can no longer continue in a situation where we daily put our lives on the line but don't know if we will receive any money," he said.

Fire brigade spokesman Marco Kimchi urged the public to be extra cautious in view of the situation.

## Wingate's status upgraded

The study of physical education teaching can now earn a Bachelor of Education degree.

The cabinet yesterday ratified the decision of the Council for Higher Education authorizing the Zimman College of Physical Education at the Wingate Institute, outside Netanya, to award an academic degree as the culmination of its four-year course.

## 400,000 Soviet Jews invited by Israel

By LEA LEVAVI

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Over 400,000 Soviet Jews have received invitations from Israel as the first step in the emigration process, but most of them have not applied for visas because they are afraid to do so. This was disclosed by Fabian Kolker, a long-time activist in the U.S. on behalf of Soviet Jewry, at a press conference here yesterday. These figures do not include the 270,000 Soviet Jews who have already emigrated.

Kolker estimates the number of refuseniks as somewhere between 40,000 (whose names he has) and 50,000, including family members and other refuseniks not known to him.

"Now that emigration has trickled to less than 80 a month, people put the invitations from Israel in a drawer to hide them — and their desire to leave," from the Soviet authorities until things get better," he said.

Kolker initiated and financed the scientific symposium, held in honour

of Soviet refusenik scientists, which ended at Tel Aviv University yesterday.

He stressed that the refuseniks are not part of the Soviet dissident movement; they do not want to reform the Soviet system, all they want is the right to reunite with their families and people in Israel.

Professor Alexander Voronov, who tried to organize the first refusenik scientific seminar in Moscow 10 years ago but was thwarted when the Soviet authorities refused to let foreign scientists into the country to attend it, is now at Tel Aviv University and was one of the organizers of the current seminar here.

"I was particularly impressed by the active involvement of my Israeli colleagues at that time," he told the symposium. "Before the seminar we had had the impression that Israeli scientists were detached from the issue."

Professor Hebert Marcovitch of the Institut Pasteur in Paris, who recently visited the Soviet Union and

met with refusenik scientists, said the atmosphere there reminded him of Paris during the Nazi occupation. At the same time, he was impressed with the up-to-date scientific thinking and work of many of the refuseniks though they have lost their positions and are compelled to earn their livings as bookkeepers, brick masons or in other work incompatible with their talents.

"If I had to continue scientific thought and creativity under those circumstances, I would say *a priori* that it was impossible," he said. "But these people do it."

After the scientific seminar, a symposium on the refusenik problem was held at the university yesterday afternoon and last night a ceremony was held there to honour refuseniks and prisoners of Zion. Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, World Zionist Organization Chairman Arie Dolzin, university rector Professor Yoram Dinstein were among the speakers at the ceremony.

## Matriculation exam to be held today

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — Matriculation (Bagrut) examinations will be held as scheduled today after the Secondary School Teachers Association yesterday agreed to the request of Education Ministry director-general Eliezer Shmueli not to disrupt the exams.

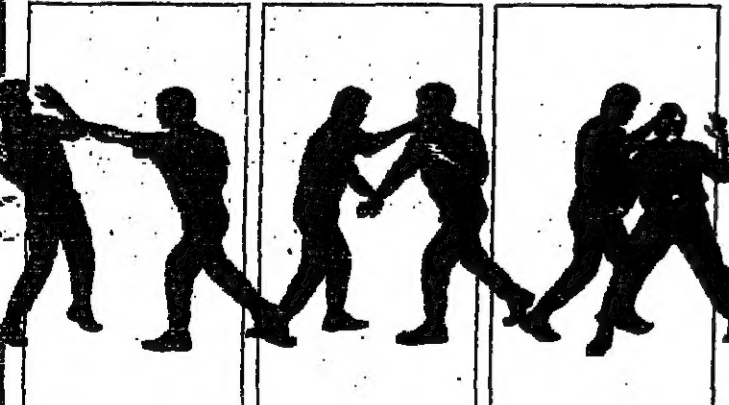
Representatives of both teachers' unions (the Histadrut Teachers Union and the Secondary School Teachers Association) met with Shmueli yesterday over cuts in teaching hours, objections to the school autonomy plan and demands for a parity increment similar to that received by other government workers.

The Secondary School Teachers Association has demanded that the ministry instruct the schools specifically on how the available instruction hours should be allocated, instead of allowing each school to decide for itself. Teachers fear that

## Yad Vashem gets lists of Lodz ghetto dwellers

Yad Vashem has recently acquired from the Polish government archives microfilm lists containing the names — and fates — of the 200,000 Jews living in the Lodz ghetto during World War II, the Martyrs and Heroes Remembrance Authority announced last week.

## FIGHTING FIT

by Col. David Ben-Asher  
translated by Miriam Schlesinger

Because the "typical" Israeli soldier can be anyone from an eighteen-year-old student to a sedentary executive of fifty, the Israel Defense Forces (IDF) created a program of physical fitness and self-defense suitable for everyone. **FIGHTING FIT** is based on the IDF's official manual. It is an instruction guide to fitness and self-defense for men and women, complete with illustrations and photographs. **FIGHTING FIT** was written by the former head of combat fitness in the IDF. Published by Perigee Books, 220 pages, softcover.

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## Operating theatres closed due to shortage of nurses

By D'VORA BEN SHAUL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

More than a score of patients suffering from cancer and in need of immediate surgery were sent home over the weekend from Jerusalem's Hadassah hospital in Ein Kerem, after the hospital was forced to close a number of operating theatres due to a shortage of nurses.

No date has been set for the reopening of the operating theatres, and hospital authorities said that due to the coming summer vacations it will be necessary to close even more units.

Professor Arseh Durst, director of the hospital's surgical unit, said that this is the first time that the situation has been so critical. He said that the patients are all under medical supervision but that he could not tell them when they would be able to have their operations.

This is especially serious since

time is a critical factor in the treatment of cancer. Early surgery, and therapy which usually begins after surgery, are the only known ways of curing cancer in some cases and of lengthening life in others.

Hadassah spokeswoman Margalit Toledano yesterday told *The Jerusalem Post* that the shortage of nurses all over the country is serious, but worse in Jerusalem than in other places.

One reason for this, she said, is that the major Jerusalem hospitals are located at the periphery of the city and not in areas where nurses can leave their children in a nearby nursery. Nurses must travel, in some cases as much as an hour by bus, from the nursery school to the hospital, she said.

(A series of articles on Israel's health services and the problems besetting them will appear on the Today page starting on Thursday.)

## New skin culture technique offers hope for badly burned

By D'VORA BEN SHAUL

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An improved technique for culturing skin tissue may prove to be an important breakthrough in the treatment of burns.

Developed by doctors at Jerusalem's Shaare Zedek Hospital and researchers at the Hadassah-Hebrew University School of Medicine, the procedure successfully grows sheets of human skin from cells of the patient's own skin. These are large enough for grafts to repair burn or other skin damage, and do not run the risk of being rejected by the patient's immune system.

The technique was first developed several decades ago in the U.S., but no one managed to grow sheets large enough to be used for grafts. Prof. Nahum Ben-Hur of Shaare Zedek's plastic surgery department announced that, starting with a few cells, a sheet of skin 10 by 20 centimetres can be produced in about two weeks.

## Pain-killer again available over the counter

Jerusalem Post Reporter

An injunction against the Health Ministry, reversing their recent decision regarding the pain-killer Optalgin, was issued last week by the Supreme Court despite the objection of the attorney-general's office.

Optalgin, marketed by Teva Pharmaceuticals of Tel Aviv, is a dipyrone-based pain killer that is held to be extremely effective in tablet, drops or injectable solution for the relief of almost all types of pain.

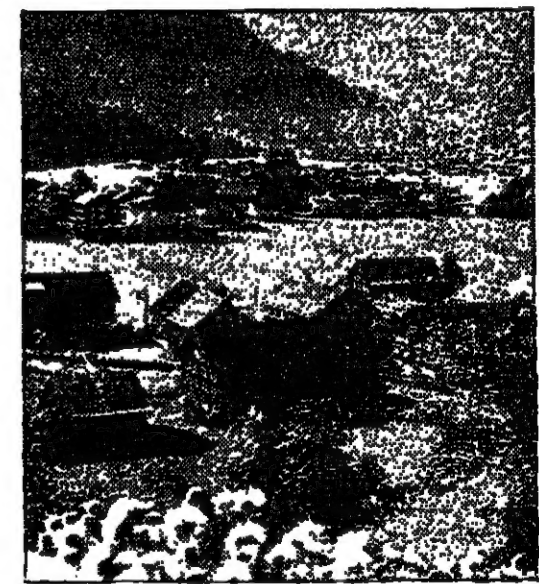
Although prolonged use has, in some cases abroad, produced blood dyscrasias (interruption of normal

production of bone marrow), the condition is said to be so rare as to be almost non-existent in Jews. No cases have been reported in Israel.

A month ago Prof. Baruch Modan, director-general of the Health Ministry, issued an order making the drug available only on prescription. Teva appealed to the court and after winning the injunction has returned the drug to the regular, non-prescription list.

Tens of thousands of Israelis reportedly use the drug as a standard home remedy for headache, toothache, arthritis and rheumatism.

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## Nicaragua demands U.S. halt aid to rebels

MANAGUA. — Nicaragua has told the U.S. to halt financial aid to anti-government rebels and stop mining its ports, an official communiqué said on Saturday night.

Junia coordinator Daniel Ortega asked U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz in talks here Saturday for assurances that Washington will respect international law, the communiqué said.

In his surprise visit to Managua, Shultz discussed with Ortega a political solution to differences between Managua and Washington.

The communiqué said that during the two-and-a-half hour meeting, Ortega demanded that the U.S. should end the use or threat of military force against Nicaragua, respect principles of non-intervention

in internal affairs and the right to self-determination of a sovereign nation.

Shultz told reporters after the meeting that he had held frank and constructive talks with Nicaraguan leaders, but he did not know whether it will lead to a peace settlement.

## Salvador guerrillas claim they killed 18

SAN SALVADOR (Reuters). — Salvadoran guerrillas said yesterday they killed 18 soldiers in an attack on an important army communications centre in eastern San Miguel province.

Rebel radio Venceremos, official voice of the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front, said rebels staged the attack on Saturday on

El Pacayal communications centre several kilometres from the capital of San Miguel province.

Military spokesmen at the Egidio infantry battalion in San Miguel could not be reached for comment.

In a separate development, a guerrilla dynamite attack on two energy pylons blacked out the northern part of San Salvador province

## Reagan in Ireland stresses peace moves, humble origins

BALLYPOREEN, Ireland (Reuters). — President Ronald Reagan's sentimental journey to his ancestral home in this tiny Irish village has underlined his election-year strategy of projecting himself as a man of peace with links to the common man.

His twin goals — ridding himself of the image of a rich man's president and countering allegations that his foreign policies are bellicose — lie at the heart of his stay in Ireland and of visits later this week to the D-Day invasion beaches of Normandy and to London.

Anti-Reagan demonstrations yesterday in Galway, where he defended his resistance to what he called an aggressive Soviet military machine, focused attention on war and peace issues marking his campaign for re-election to the White House.

Reagan returned to his Irish roots in Ballyporeen with a humility

marked by obvious political significance, as he toured the village where his great-grandfather lived before emigrating to the U.S. in the 1850s.

With the election-year support of 40 million Irish-Americans at stake, Reagan spoke of a wonderful homecoming that had given his soul a new contentment.

The millionaire president, often the target of critics complaining about sharp cuts in social welfare programmes for poor Americans, added: "Today I come back to you as a descendant of people who were buried here in pauper's graves."

## UK's objection to apartheid stressed to visiting Botha

LONDON (Reuters). — South African Prime Minister P.W. Botha has been told of Britain's opposition to his country's policies of racial segregation, official sources said.

Botha held talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher Saturday during a brief visit to Britain. The talks were described by both sides as candid.

A Thatcher aide said: "The South Africans were told it was unacceptable that a person's rights should depend on the colour of his skin. This was said very forcibly."

Botha flew by helicopter from London's Heathrow Airport to Chequers, Thatcher's country residence west of the capital.

There were no demonstrations at Heathrow, but as he left Chequers, three women protesters ran to within a few hundred metres of him, despite an intensive security operation. They were stopped by police who said the incident was a simple case of trespass.

Botha said he and Thatcher had

discussed Namibia (South West Africa), which Pretoria rules in defiance of UN resolutions.

Britain is a member of a five-nation western group which has been trying unsuccessfully to negotiate Namibia's independence.

Botha, the first South African prime minister to visit Britain since 1961, told reporters: "Both sides expressed their strong desire to help Namibia achieve its independence as soon as possible under peaceful conditions."

British sources said Thatcher had criticized the forced removal of blacks from "white" areas in South Africa.

But Botha said only: "Each side put its views about the situation in South Africa quite candidly." According to British sources, he brought up South Africa's need for new reconnaissance planes but was told Britain would observe a UN embargo on arms sales to Pretoria. His visit was strongly condemned by the opposition Labour and Liberal Parties.

## Jackson accepts Castro's invitation

WASHINGTON (Reuters). — Democratic presidential hopeful Rev. Jesse Jackson said he had accepted an invitation to meet Cuban President Fidel Castro in Havana later this month.

Jackson told a press conference Saturday he would discuss the strained relations between U.S. and Cuba, conflicts in central America and the issue of political prisoners in

Cuban jails. The invitation was issued by Ramon Sanchez Pagodi of the Cuban interest section, the small office which represents Cuba in Washington.

Jackson flew to Damascus earlier this year and secured the release of a U.S. Navy pilot shot down and taken prisoner in Syrian-occupied territory in eastern Lebanon.

## Landslides, floods kill 25 in Taiwan

TAIPEI (AP). — Twenty-five people died when torrential rains triggered landslides and flooded vast areas of farmland in northern Taiwan yesterday, police reported.

Another nine people were killed when a liquefied gas tank used for cooking exploded in a women's dress shop that doubled as a residence for its owners. Police said 11 others in the shop were injured, six seriously.

## Cypriot Communists meet Chernenko

MOSCOW (AP). — Soviet President Konstantin Chernenko met on Friday with a delegation of Cypriot Communists, the official news agency Tass reported yesterday.

There was no explanation on why the announcement of the meeting was not made until yesterday.

"An extensive exchange of views on questions of mutual interest was held," Tass reported.

Tass repeated the Soviet Union's opposition to the partitioning of Cyprus between Greek and Turkish Cypriot territory. Turkey invaded Cyprus in 1974 and still controls part of the island, and this spring, the Turkish-controlled territory proclaimed a Turkish Cypriot republic. The U.S. and Soviet Union have refused to recognize that proclamation.

RE-ELECTED. — Iceland's President Vigdís Finnbogadóttir, 54, was assured of her re-election for another four-year term on Saturday after the deadline for candidates passed without any rivals registering.

## Ex-soldier shot to death in Northern Ireland

BELFAST (AP). — A former part-time soldier was found shot to death yesterday inside a wrecked bullet-ridden taxi in Northern Ireland, police said.

Police identified him as Hugh Gallagher, 26, a taxi driver who until February was a part-time member of the Ulster Defence Regiment, a locally recruited British Army unit.

Sgt. Albert Matchett, a spokesman at Belfast police headquarters, said Gallagher was found shortly after midnight slumped in the front seat of his taxi, which had crashed into a gatepost near Omagh, about 105 kilometres west of Belfast.

None of the province's armed groups immediately claimed responsibility for the attack, but police said it appeared to be the work of the outlawed Irish Republican Army or its leftist offshoot, the Irish National Liberation Army.

VISIT. — Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu left on a three-day visit to Helsinki yesterday. He will meet with Finnish leaders.

## Sports



Moshe Zeitun of Lod (left) yesterday evades a tackle by Beersheba's Rafi Eliahu in the State Cup game in Ramat Gan. (Elitzur Reuveni)

## Lod win Cup shoot-out

By PAUL KOHN  
Post Sports Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The State Cup (soccer) was taken to Lod last night in triumph, sparking off a night long carnival in the little town, after their Hapoel Lod team beat Hapoel Beersheba 3:2 in a penalty kick shoot-out at the Ramat Gan Stadium. After 120 minutes of normal football, the teams were still level at 0:0, to the disappointment of the 16,000 fans at the stadium.

President Chaim Herzog presented the Cup, to the captain and goalkeeper of Hapoel Lod, Ya'acov Benodis, and he was the player who most deserved the honour. For 120 minutes his fine saves and command of his goal area kept the red-shirted Beersheba forwards at bay. In the unsatisfactory, but crucial, shoot-out, Benodis scored Lod's first goal and went on to make a marvellous save from Beersheba's Herzl Pittusi.

The start of the penalty kicks decided, in which five players of each team are chosen to take the spot kicks alternately, were the most tense moments of this cup final. The shoot-outs have become a plague at the end of the season, deciding the results of the European Cup between Liverpool and Roma, the UEFA Cup final between Tottenham Hotspurs and Anderlecht,

and the German Cup final. Rafi Eliahu shot Beersheba's first effort to the crossbar. Benodis gave Lod the lead. Ya'acov Benodis made it 2:1 to Lod. Benodis dived to his right to stop Pittusi's shot, and his brother Uri then made it 3:1. Shalom Avitan knifed Beersheba's hopes by making it 3:2. That flame shot up strongly as Lod's Benny Shadja shot wide, but then Haim Ben Shaanan set Lod fans alight by blasting his effort wide, wide, wide.

Earlier, the defenders of both teams were clearly on top. The tall Lod defenders, with Yitzhak Na'aman outstanding, were rarely troubled by the Beersheba and early on Shalom Avitan and Eli Weisman. Only once in the 77th minute did Beersheba make a slight mistake, and it needed a shove by Na'aman to keep Avitan getting the ball. Beersheba's hopes of a penalty were turned down by referee Gori.

Beersheba did nearly all the attacking in the second half but showed few ideas except to hit high balls into the Lod goal area. Beersheba's central striker Avitan was not at his sharpest and there was no one else who seemed remotely likely to find a way past the white-shirted Lod wall — and Yacov Benodis. There was an ache in the crowd to see the Lod defence or put a player through with a clever pass.

Lod were at their best in extra time, but their pattern too was to swing the ball from wing to wing, never really looking likely to beat the Beersheba defence. The speedy Yacov Benodis hit the top of the Beersheba crossbar in the 97th minute, but otherwise his efforts were all rather wild.

## Biggest Olympics ever

LOS ANGELES (Reuters). — Despite the Soviet-led boycott, the Los Angeles Olympics will be the biggest ever, with at least 138 nations taking part, Olympics officials said yesterday. They have not yet heard from three states — Angola, Lesotho and Somalia. The Soviet Union and 13 of its allies, as well as Iran and Albania, have announced they will not attend. At an international meet in St. Denis, France, Sergei Bubka of the USSR set up a new world record of 5.88m. in the pole vault. Asked if he did not deplore the boycott preventing his facing the world's best, he answered: "I don't get involved in politics and it's a political decision."

In Beirut, Martina Koch anchored East Germany to a world record of 3:15.92 in the 4 x 100 women's relay. The team consisted of Gesine Walther, Sabine Busch, Dagmar Riebsam and Koch. Three of them had been in the team that held the previous record, set in 1982.

## Martina marches on

PARIS (Reuters). — Martina Navratilova, bidding to become only the third woman in history to hold all four major tennis titles, moved effortlessly into the quarter-finals of the French Open Championships yesterday. Beaten only twice in the last 12 months, the top seed again showed the gulf in class which exists between her and the rest by crushing West German Claudia Kohde, the world's 14th ranked player, 6-0, 6-1 in only 45 minutes.

Navratilova's next opponent will be eighth-seeded Kathy Horvath, the 18-year-old American who inflicted

a stunning three-set defeat on the world champion in the fourth round here last year. Horvath beat Ann White 6-1, 6-1.

John McEnroe survived two interruptions for rain and a strong challenge from Spain's Jose Higueras to move into the quarter-finals. McEnroe won 6-4, 7-6 (7-5), 3-6, 6-3 in three hours and 20 minutes.

Other winners include Jimmy Arias among the men, and Hana Mandlikova, Camille Benjamin, Lisa Bender and Carling Bassett among the women.

## Baseball: Saturday

American League  
Toronto 9, New York 8, 10 innings; Baltimore 5, Detroit 6; Boston 6, Milwaukee 3; California 6, Cleveland 4; Oakland 4, Chicago 3; Seattle 16, Texas 7; Kansas City 7, Minnesota 6, 10 innings.

National League  
Philadelphia 3, Chicago 2; San Diego 3, Los Angeles 2, 10 innings; Pittsburgh 2, Montreal 1; Atlanta 7, Cincinnati 3; New York 5, St. Louis 2; Houston 9, Los Angeles 3.

## Lucky Britons

ROME (AP). — A Rome judge handed down suspended jail sentences on Saturday to three British soccer fans convicted of possessing knives and injuring an Italian before the European Cup of Champions match here last week.

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WHEN IN JERUSALEM — A VISIT TO THE TOWER OF DAVID IS REALLY A MUST

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### Build Your Home in Shikun Remaining Plots

The Israel Lands Administration, in cooperation with the Ministry of Construction and Housing, the Shikun Uftnah Company and the Shikun Local Council, announces additional registration for the above programme, under which 18 plots will be allocated for the construction of 18 housing units.

Registration will be held at the Israel Lands Administration district office, Government Compound, Upper Nazareth, Sunday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. — 12:30 p.m.; Tuesday, 8:30 — 10:30 a.m. only.

Registration will begin at 8:30 a.m. on Tuesday, June 12, 1984, and end at 12 noon on Thursday, June 12, 1984. Additional details and detailed prospectus are available at the above Administration office.

Israel Lands Administration  
Central District  
Offer for Lease of 2 Plots for Construction of  
48 Housing Units per Plot in Rishon LeZion — Holot

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for a development contract concerning plots, details of which at the time of publication of the tender, were as follows:

Block	Parcel	Plot	Approx. area (sq.m.)	Development costs (NIS)*	Minimum price (NIS)	Deposit (NIS)
3946	102	13	2407	74,822,884	61,902,156	3,000,000

Permission has been granted for construction of 8 stores, in accordance with the Municipal Building Plan. Size of plots will be from 95sq.m. to 120sq.m., with a total built area of 5520sq.m.

2. Tender No. M/84/21

Block	Parcel	Plot	Approx. area (sq.m.)	Development costs (NIS)*	Minimum price (NIS)	Deposit (NIS)
3946	102	14	2101	62,968,147	46,804,069	2,500,000

Permission has been granted for construction of 8 stores, in accordance with the Municipal Building Plan. Size of plots will be from 75sq.m. to 95sq.m., with a total built area of 4080sq.m.

\* Linked to April 1984 index (50% linkage to building index, and 50% to paving index), and to be paid separately to the Arva company, in accordance with the infrastructure development contract concluded with the company. Details, sample contracts and bid forms available at our Tel Aviv district office, 88 Derech Petah Tikva, first floor, during regular working hours.

Deadline for submitting tender bids is 12 noon on June 26, 1984. Bids not in the tenders postbox by the above time for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered.

The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

Jerusalem District  
Offer for Lease of Area for Construction of 180 Housing Units at Kiryat Gat

Tender No. JM/84/18

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for a development contract concerning area, details of which at the time of publication of the tender, were as follows:

Municipal building plan	Plot	Approx. area (sq.m.)	Total housing units	Development costs (NIS)*	Deposit (NIS)
1/108/03-9	45	11,550	180	832,591,568	2,000,000

In accordance with the Municipal Building Plan, the maximum building rate will be 25%. The local committee, however, will authorize construction of no more than 180sq.m. (gross area) per housing unit. The building will contain a commercial facade consisting of 6 shops (60sq.m. each, including courtyards).

\* Linked to April 1984 construction input index (40721.3 points), to be updated to the date of actual payment. Details, sample contracts and bid forms available at our Jerusalem district office, 44 Herzl St., Jerusalem, Tel. 224121, during regular working hours.

Deadline for submitting tender bids is 12 noon on June 18, 1984. Bids not in the tenders postbox by the above time for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered.

The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

Central District  
Offer for Lease of Plot for Construction of 2 Common Wall Housing Units at Rosh Ha'ayin

Tender No. M/84/19

The Israel Lands Administration invites bids for a development contract concerning the area, details of which at the time of publication of the tender, were as follows:

Block	Parcel	Plot	Approx. area (sq.m.)	Total building capacity (sq.m.)	Minimum price (NIS)	Deposit (NIS)
5505	46	65	666	320	4,595,500	250,000

Details, sample contracts and bid forms available at our Tel Aviv district office, 88 Derech Petah Tikva, first floor, during regular working hours.

Deadline for submitting tender bids is 12 noon on July 2, 1984. Bids not in the tenders postbox by the above time for any reason whatsoever, will not be considered.

The Israel Lands Administration does not undertake to accept the highest or any other bid.

\* In addition to land price, tender award will be paid to the Beersheba Municipality development costs in the sum of 1583,682 linked to the March 1984 paving index to be updated to the date of actual payment.

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## Shul

Eden... away after



# Last Lap?

## Democrats May Have a Long Wait For Unity

By HOWELL RAINES

**A**FTER a wearying week of coast-to-coast campaigning, the three Democratic Presidential candidates are awaiting a critical verdict on Tuesday from the voters of California, New Jersey, South Dakota, New Mexico and West Virginia.

A strong run through this final round of primaries probably would seal the nomination for Walter F. Mondale. A weak performance could spark what Robert S. Strauss, the former party chairman, called a period of "hand to hand combat" for delegates all the way to the national convention in San Francisco next month.

In any case, the grinding battle among Mr. Mondale, Senator Gary Hart and the Rev. Jesse Jackson has concentrated attention on the subjects of Democratic unity, the quality of the party's candidates and their chances of unseating President Reagan.

The Democrats' spring campaign lasted longer than anyone except Mr. Hart had predicted, at least in part because voters faced a difficult choice between two main contenders whose every strength seemed balanced by an offsetting flaw.

Mr. Mondale, the champion of Democratic loyalists and interest groups, never managed to shake suspicions about his ability to attract conservative Democrats, the young, the independents and other swing voters. Mr. Hart, who at first appeared to be the candidate that Democrats were seeking since the Kennedy era, seemed unable to fulfill the hopes aroused by his initial burst to prominence. As the primary season unfolded, neither man stirred the deep popular enthusiasm needed to drive a victorious assault on the Reagan incumbency.

**The Drama of Jackson** The black civil rights leader dramatically changed the 1984 contest and, possibly, the American political scene. In the short run, he inflicted severe damage on Mr. Mondale. All year, the former Vice President has struggled to break through his "ceiling" of about 40 percent of the Democratic vote. Mr. Mondale seldom got credit for the fact that, without Mr. Jackson in the race, he would almost certainly have gotten enough black votes to push him well over 50 percent. Mr. Jackson's complaints about delegate selection rules that were shaped in large measure by Mondale allies at the Democratic National Committee also helped stereotype Mr. Mondale as the candidate of the Democrats' old ways and old days.

But in the view of history Mr. Jackson's greatest impact may be that he hastened the day when the politically unthinkable could become acceptable reality. Leading strategists in both parties believe that the day is at hand when a minority man or woman will be on the ticket. Most expect the breakthrough to come no later than the 1990's.

Even if he fails to get the nomination, Mr. Hart has also accelerated the timetable of political change. With his "new ideas - new generation" theme, he forced the Democrats to consider their future. Most party leaders agree that Mr. Mondale, if he wins, will almost certainly be the last nominee from the New Deal - Great Society tradition.

But it is by no means assumed that Mr. Hart will emerge as the leader of the future that he helped to define. Mr. Hart, like Mr. Jackson, may find he has paved a road that others will get to travel. An intriguing development of the campaign has been the reluctance of Mr. Hart's peers to rally around his candidacy. Some, like Senators Bill Bradley of New Jersey and Joseph R. Biden Jr. of Delaware, have remained neutral. Others, such as Governor Cuomo and Gov. Mark White of Texas, have endorsed Mr. Mondale. It is perhaps not too cynical to suggest that self-interest played at least a minor role in their actions. If Mr. Hart were to win the nomination, he might



dominate the party during the best season of their political lives.

This is a time of tremendous tension for Mr. Mondale and his advisers. At a minimum he needs to carry New Jersey to foil Mr. Hart's hopes of starting a delegate stampede in his direction by wiping out Mr. Mondale in the major contests Tuesday. But Mr. Mondale's real goal is to carry both New Jersey and California and thereby close in on a nominating majority of 1,367 delegates.

Mondale strategists believe that once he climbs

Hispanic goals, Hispanic votes: page 4

within hailing distance of that magic number, endorsements will bring him the balance. This is what happened in 1976, when Jimmy Carter survived the last day of primary voting with a single victory in Ohio to offset defeats in California and New Jersey.

But even with Mr. Mondale so close to the prize, his staff is gripped with anxiety, and for reasons that go beyond the nomination contest. The reputations of Mr. Mondale's senior advisers are on the line along with their boss's political future. If they lose, Mr. Mondale and his staff will replace Edmund S. Muskie and his aides in Democratic lore as the enduring emblem of a campaign

that fashioned a losing nomination strategy from the stuff of "inevitable" victory.

Whether Mr. Mondale or Mr. Hart prevails, the Democratic nominee faces a big tactical problem in the fall. Unseating an incumbent President is especially difficult if there is no widespread animosity bubbling up from the wellsprings of Middle American public opinion. This was the force that made possible the 1980 defeat of Mr. Carter and the 1976 defeat of Gerald R. Ford, a likable man who began his term of office as the target of the negative feelings aroused by Watergate.

Mondale strategists believe that in the absence of such negative personal feelings about Mr. Reagan, the Democrats can win only by "dramatizing the risk" of a second term. This requires depicting the President as a man who for all his geniality might lead the nation into nuclear war.

Certainly, the polls show that nuclear anxiety is part of the American political environment. But it is very hard to convert that generalized anxiety into a weapon against a politician as skilled as Mr. Reagan. Even so, many Democratic strategists believe that the President's age, his demonstrated taste for using military force in volatile foreign arenas, and the unquiet ghost of the briefing papers episode all suggest a potential for sudden changes that could shift the general election contest dramatically toward the Democrats.

### A Wider War?

## Sidelines Are Hard to Find In the Gulf

By JUDITH MILLER

**F**AR from uniting to meet the danger as the Iran-Iraq war threatened to spread, the Persian Gulf countries last week seemed as divided as ever. The possibility of American involvement in the conflict, which the Reagan Administration has attempted to minimize, only served to emphasize their differences.

The Saudi-led Gulf Cooperation Council has failed to make progress toward integrating the defense systems of the six member countries. As a collective defense mechanism, it would be virtually useless in this conflict, military analysts say. A widely held view is that if Iran should strike at the Gulf states' oil installations, only the United States could effectively come to their aid. But members of the council have sharply differing attitudes toward American intervention although all would like to avoid it.

At one end of the spectrum is Oman, the only country which has provided Britain and the United States with military facilities in case of a crisis. Next comes Bahrain, which provides assistance but no bases for the British and American Navies. The seven constituent states of the United Arab Emirates are of seven different minds about this and most other issues. As for Qatar, a sleepy prosperous little place, it has said little.

But in Kuwait, the most vulnerable country of the council, newspapers regularly assail the United States. One newspaper, Al-Anba, accused Washington last week of having "instigated" Iran's threats to frighten the Gulf countries into asking for American protection.

Kuwaiti rhetoric reflects the presence here of 350,000 Palestinians, the largest concentration in the Gulf, as well as 80,000 Iranians. There are also 3,000 Americans. Kuwait also worries about its three powerful neighbors—Saudi Arabia, Iran and Iraq. Despite \$6 billion from Kuwait to help its war effort, Iraq has not relinquished its claim to part of Kuwait's territory. The war and Kuwait's conclusion that Iran was behind the bombing of the French and American Embassies here in December have intensified feelings of vulnerability. Arab and Western diplomats agree. "Because Kuwait is afraid of both Iran and Iraq, it blames the United States," a West European diplomat said.

In the United Nations Security Council, the Gulf Council countries scaled down their criticism of Iran, settling for a resolution, adopted 13 to 0, that condemned the recent attacks on ships using Saudi and Kuwaiti ports and mentioning Iran only in passing.

The spiral of threats and counterthreats accelerated last week although yesterday the Iranians bowed for the first time that they might be ready to talk. Iraq said its fighters had hit another large ship south of Iran's Kharg Island oil terminal. Iran again warned that no ships would move in the Gulf if Kharg was shut down. Iraq said it would destroy Kharg's facilities if Iran launched its long-awaited land offensive against the Iraqi port of Basra. Iran has made clear that if Kharg was hit, or the United States intervened, it would strike at oil installations in the Gulf. That is precisely what Saudi Arabia and its Gulf allies most keenly dread. Saudi Arabia acted to improve its defenses, taking delivery last week of 400 American Stinger antiaircraft missiles and a 100-10 tanker to fuel its American-built F-15 jets. Even Kuwait made discreet inquiries about American missiles but the



Pentagon suggested that further weapons orders from the Gulf go to Western Europe.

As they worry about the possibility of American intervention, officials in the Gulf consider the United States record in Lebanon. They do not accept the assertion of many Arabs that the departure of the marines from Beirut showed that Americans could not be trusted to stay the course. Most officials distinguish between American interests in the Gulf, through which flows one-sixth of the non-Communist world's oil resources, and Washington's relatively minor stake in Lebanon. The intervention in Lebanon was a mistake, they say, and America was better off out of it. But Lebanon has given them pause because they think America might fall in the Gulf, too. "You bolted it up," a Kuwaiti official said. "Your presence there lacked a certain delicacy of touch and certainty." Kuwaitis have criticized the American role in Lebanon where, they say, Americans bombed Arabs for the first time and came to the aid of the Christian minority Government that was supported by Israel.

Officials and newspapers in the Gulf have muted their warnings that American involvement in the war would inevitably prompt Russian intervention as well. The Soviet Union has stepped up its shipments of weapons to Iraq. It has not courted Iran to try to capitalize on Washington's tilt toward Iraq, evident in President Reagan's saying that Iran was principally to blame for extending the war. Most analysts believe the Soviet Union is concerned that a land offensive by Iran, which is deeply anti-Communist, might bring about the collapse of the Iraqi Government. If there is a silver lining to this dangerous situation, it may be that, for the moment at least, Moscow and Washington appear to have converging interests in keeping the war from escalating.

### Shultz Visit Caps a Tumultuous Week in Nicaragua



Edén Pastora Gómez being carried away after explosion last week.

**I**N view of the Reagan Administration's support for rebels bent on overthrowing the Nicaraguan Government, there was general surprise that Secretary of State George P. Shultz should pay a visit to Managua last week to discuss openings for peace with Daniel Ortega Saavedra, the Nicaraguan leader. The airport meeting, which Mr. Shultz described as "direct and candid," will be followed by other talks, he and Mr. Ortega said. Mr. Shultz, who was said to have been instructed by President Reagan to "figure out a way to bring peace to the region," presumably pressed American demands that Nicaragua stop helping guerrillas in El Salvador, get rid of its Soviet and Cuban advisers and make good on promises to restore democracy at home. The Administration appeared to have embarked on a double-track policy of dialogue and military pressure. The American willingness to talk to the Nicaraguans was linked by Mexican officials with new efforts by Mexico to improve relations with El Salvador. Foreign Minister Bernardo Sepúlveda Amor attended the inauguration of José Napoleón Duarte as El Salvador's President last week, as did Mr. Shultz. But the Administration's request for \$21 million for the Nicaraguan rebels remained on the agenda of a

House-Senate conference this week.

A rebel leader, Edén Pastora Gómez, who has been at odds with Washington, had a narrow escape last week. A bomb exploded as he spoke with reporters at a news conference in a jungle hamlet. Eight people including Linda Frazier, an American journalist working for a Costa Rican newspaper, were killed. Mr. Pastora and 27 others were injured.

Mr. Pastora, a former Sandinista known as Commander Zero, first blamed his enemies in the Nicaraguan Government. But later he accused the C.I.A. of trying to kill him. Managua, Havana and Moscow suggested that rival insurgents in the Honduras-based Nicaraguan Democratic Force were responsible "together with the C.I.A." Spokesmen for the force and the Central Intelligence Agency issued denials.

Mr. Pastora had summoned foreign journalists to explain his continued refusal to merge his 2,000 to 3,000 followers in southern Nicaragua with American-supported insurgents in Honduras as long as they retain commanders who served in Gen. Anastasio Somoza Debayle's National Guard.

Mr. Pastora was taken to a hospital in San José, Costa Rica, and treated for broken ribs and facial injuries. Then he was flown to Venezuela. Costa Rica,

fearful of compromising its neutrality, had asked him to leave.

Mr. Pastora's associates in the alliance said they were giving in last week to what one of them called "a C.I.A. ultimatum." They agreed to set up a joint command with the insurgents in Honduras. The leaders there, meanwhile, expressed confidence that the Reagan Administration would continue to finance their 8,000 to 12,000 troops despite the refusal by the House of Representatives to approve additional support. (Agenda for El Salvador, page 2.)

## East Germany flexes its muscles

3



# The World

## Dealing With Arab Terrorism By the Rules

Israelis react sharply when hit by Arab terrorism. In at least one recent case the reaction got out of hand: A commission of inquiry reported last week that two captured Arab hijackers had been bludgeoned to death by security men.

The incident occurred last month after four Arabs seized a bus near Tel Aviv and tried to trade its passengers for Arab prisoners. Israeli

soldiers stormed the bus and officials announced that the four Arabs had been killed. But, in fact, two of them were taken alive, the commission said, and security men, without orders from superiors, later fractured their prisoners' skulls. Defense Minister Moshe Arens immediately condemned "most forcefully" behavior "which is in clear contradiction to the basic rules and norms incumbent on all and especially on the security forces."

Mr. Arens announced a criminal investigation to discover who carried out the killings and promised disciplinary action. The first step was a

reprimand handed to Maj. Gen. Moshe Bar-Kochba, who was in charge of the area where the incident took place. A big concern was what might happen to Israeli soldiers held by Palestinian forces. "It shouldn't have any effect," the Defense Minister told a radio interviewer. "Of course, we can't assume for sure how terrorists will behave."

The first of 27 Jews indicted for terrorism against Arabs in the West Bank and other occupied areas was convicted in a Jerusalem court last week. He confessed to transporting 50 Syrian mines to rig bombs placed on Arab buses in Jerusalem. The bombs were discovered before they exploded. But another bomb, planted in the doorway of the Arab Mayor of El Bireh in 1980, did go off, blinding an Israeli demolition expert. Two officers of the Israeli command in the West Bank admitted in court last week that they had known of the bomb and issued no warning to anyone.

## Mubarak Wins An Election

Egypt's elections were never in doubt and President Hosni Mubarak's party triumphed last week as expected, but most Egyptians stayed home. Only 5.1 million of the 12.3 registered voters cast valid ballots, officials said.

Hailing "a turning point in Egypt's history," Mr. Mubarak said that "for the first time in more than 50 years, all parties campaigned freely." But Fuad Serag Eddin, leader of the rightist New Wafd Party, called the elections Egypt's worst. The New Wafd, which came in a poor second, accused Mubarak supporters of burning ballot boxes and expelling opposition poll-watchers. In Cairo and Alexandria, the main cities, the turnout was light and the counting went smoothly. But Cairo newspapers reported that one woman candidate, Nemat Mohammed Hassan, a Socialist Labor schoolteacher, was shot to death at a polling station near Luxor.

Mr. Mubarak's National Democrats won 83.7 percent of the vote and 391 of 448 elected seats. (Ten deputies are appointed.) The New Wafd, with 12.7 percent, got 57 seats, the most for an opposition party since the military seized power in 1952.

Mr. Serag Eddin, who favors moving Egypt away from the United States and reducing the Government's role in the economy, promised "honest and constructive opposition." Three other parties opposed to the National Democrats fell below the 8 percent threshold for representation.

## A Coal Strike Turns Violent

Coal fueled Britain's industrial revolution and made the National Union of Mineworkers one of the country's most powerful forces. But the revolution and the mines have been showing their age and for three months the union has been striking to protect its 182,000 members against mine closings. Last week the dispute reached an acute point when Arthur Scargill, the aggressive leader of the miners, was arrested after clashes with the police at a coke plant near Sheffield in northern England. He was charged with obstructing a highway and given unconditional bail until a hearing in July. The arrest did not stop the violence, which continued through most of the week.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's tough program to modernize decrepit industries has been particularly painful in the coal mines. Since Mrs. Thatcher led the Conservatives back to power in 1979, the union says that 223 mines have been closed with the loss of 235,000 jobs. The Coal Board proposes to shut down 20 more with the further loss of 20,000 jobs.

The last major coal strike helped bring down Edward Heath's Conservative Government 10 years ago. Mrs. Thatcher's position is much stronger, partly because of a split in union ranks. Workers in mines not faced with closure are staying on the job. Showing no sign of backing down, the Prime Minister accused Mr. Scargill of trying "to substitute the rule of the mob for the rule of law" and called the violence "a fight that goes to the heart of our society."

## Duvalier Quells Food Riots

A year ago, Haiti's second largest city, Cap-Haitien, elected a new mayor who swore to stamp out corruption and take care of the poor. In



Police arresting a striking coal miner after clashes outside a coke plant in Orreave, England last week.

the never-never land of Haitian politics, it somehow figured that there should be riots last week against city officials who sold Cane food packages when they should have been giving them away. In restoring order, soldiers killed three people, according to the Government, at least 10, according to residents.

Governments and agencies who send help to the poorest nation in the hemisphere — foreign aid accounts for 70 percent of the national budget — spend much time and effort trying to prevent officials from appropriating it for their own purposes. It has been that way for a long time and things are not believed to have changed much under President for

Life Jean-Claude Duvalier, who inherited his title and power in 1971 from his father, François.

The 27 years of Duvalier rule have been so effectively repressive that disturbances, much less uprisings, are rare. Most of the political opposition is abroad where it occasionally plots invasions. Last week, 13 people were arrested near New Orleans on charges of plotting to muster and arm an army of 150 men to overthrow Mr. Duvalier. Back in Port-au-Prince, the President made known his displeasure with the food riots by firing five ministers.

Henry Ginzler and Milt Freudenheim

## Verbatim: Rebuffing the I.M.F.

"I think we faced full-scale civil strife. The whole country asked the Government not to (raise gasoline prices) — labor groups, almost all the political groups, the church. The Chamber of Deputies passed a resolution.

"It is not that we are unwilling to put our own house in order. It is that we want to keep our house and not let it go up in flames.

"We feel that the only way we can pay is if we produce — not if we get into a deep depression. The I.M.F. has its rules. The I.M.F. mission could not accept anything that went beyond the rules. We feel the rules have to be changed at the top."

**Economic Planning Minister L. Orlando Haza,** explaining why the Dominican Republic rejected the International Monetary Fund's latest demands for price increases as a condition for new loans. Sixty people died in rioting after earlier price increases requested by the monetary fund.

## Salvadoran President Backtracked on Talks With the Rebels in Last Week's Inaugural

## Now That Duarte Has Power His First Task Is to Keep It

By LYDIA CHAVEZ

SAN SALVADOR — When José Napoleón Duarte received the blue and white presidential sash from the head of the Legislative Assembly last week, it was a moment of personal triumph for himself and an historic one for his country. He was elected once before, in 1972, only to have the military prevent him from taking power. This time he became the first president in 52 years not to be hand-picked by the armed forces.

But the triumph could be short lived. Mr. Duarte has a formidable job. El Salvador's infrastructure has been destroyed by four years of civil war, unemployment is near 40 percent in some parts of the country, and right-wing paramilitary groups, although not as active as they were last fall, continue to carry out killings. The army is larger and better trained, but the leftist guerrillas have also grown stronger. Some of their most spectacular victories — the overrunning of an army base and the destruction of the country's last suspension bridge — have come in the last year.

In the past few days, the Christian Democratic President has proposed a few noncontroversial remedies to solve some of the country's social, economic and political ills. However, the promises he has made — to end abuses of authority, bring the left into the electoral process, and improve the lot of the country's poor — will take bolder actions that are sure to run into strong opposition. Even his more timid proposals could become explosive.

Mr. Duarte plans to use American aid to encourage small businessmen and to give the farm unions direct participation in the agencies and ministries that oversee the land redistribution program. A member of the largest campesino union, Jorge Camacho, has been named a vice

minister of agriculture; another union leader has been appointed to head one of the agencies that manages a land redistribution program.

The first steps these union leaders are likely to take is to rid their institutions of members from the far-right Nationalist Republican Alliance, known as Arena, whose candidate, Roberto d'Aubuisson, lost the election to Mr. Duarte. The unions complained that these ministries and agencies, filled with Arena supporters, have blocked progress in the land program. However, a wholesale dismantling of the bureaucracies would leave the party's members without jobs, a situation they are not likely to accept calmly. Already, Arena members are complaining that the Christian Democrats are pushing them aside.

### Controlling the Military

Mr. Duarte will try to counter some of the backlash by making amends to property owners who have not been paid for the land that was expropriated in 1980. He said he would repay these landowners with shares in the banks the country nationalized in 1980. While the state will retain partial ownership, a large percentage will be handed over to the landowners, each of whom will not be permitted to own more than a 2 percent share of a bank.

Mr. Duarte's military plans include reining in the country's three security forces by putting them under the command of a new vice minister of defense. No one has yet objected to this idea, but past shuffles of military commanders and the appointment of new leaders have only marginally improved the human rights record of the military. Mr. Duarte has promised to confront one of the most explosive issues — abuses of authority by the military. He has said he will look into crimes, such as the assassination of Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero in 1980 and the question of whether high military officials were



President José Napoleón Duarte at inauguration ceremony in San Salvador last week.

involved in the murder of four American churchwomen the same year.

The Salvadoran Government has never investigated or prosecuted a military officer, and the former President, Alvaro Magaña, acknowledged last week that such moves were almost impossible to make. Mr. Magaña avoided the issue by trying to convince officers who were

being transferred under American pressure that they were not being punished.

Some of the most powerful officers, who were viewed as being obstacles to Mr. Duarte's plans to negotiate, have been sent to posts abroad in the last month. However, those who remain are nonetheless leery of negotiations because of fears that the left will want certain powerful officers investigated for past crimes against Salvadorans.

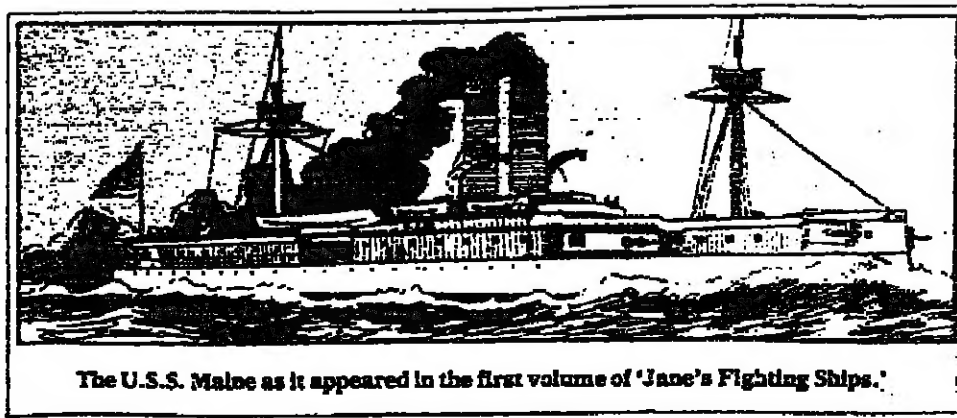
## London Publisher Keeps Track of Modern Weapons and Wars

## After 86 Years, It's Still Jane's That Blesses the Fleets

By DREW MIDDLETON

Early in 1897 a relatively obscure 32-year-old British writer on naval affairs named Frederick T. Jane sat down to put together an album of information describing nearly every armored fighting ship then afloat in the world's navies. He called the result "Jane's All the World's Fighting Ships." Its title now shortened to "Jane's Fighting Ships," the annual volume has become the leading reference book for people seeking to keep abreast of such strategic matters as the naval competition between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Other authoritative military annuals followed Jane's first volume. Since January, professionals and amateurs have not had to wait a year to find out what the world's military establishments are up to. Jane's Defence Weekly, published in London but circulated widely, has been among the first to report such things as Iraq's use of mustard gas against Iran and the Soviet bombardment of Afghan guerrillas with liquid firebombs.



The U.S.S. Maine as it appeared in the first volume of "Jane's Fighting Ships."

Naval affairs was a lifelong preoccupation for Jane, who died in 1916. As children, he and his brothers played at naval warfare on the village pond at Upton in southwestern England. The first volume of Fighting Ships, dated 1898, contained pen-and-ink sketches of battleships, cruisers and destroyers, including a sketch of the U.S.S. Maine, soon to be sunk in Havana harbor in a prelude to the Spanish-American war. Jane, incidentally, classed the Maine not as a battleship but as an armored cruiser.

Jane's first compilation of more than 1,000 ships has

grown into an empire of military publishing, which in recent years has expanded into Jane's Urban Transport Systems, Jane's Freight Containers and other annuals off the military path.

The military annuals still make up much of the business of the London-based company, which is now owned by the Thomson organization of Toronto. In addition to Fighting Ships there is Jane's All the World's Aircraft. The first edition appeared in 1909 because Jane was interested in aircraft as the "scouting arm" of the British Navy. The introduction and proliferation of new weapons promoted other books such as Jane's Armor and Artillery, Jane's Military Vehicles and Ground Support Equipment and Jane's Weapons Systems.

### Cloak-and-Dagger Data

Gathering the information for these books in a world highly sensitized to intelligence is a major undertaking. Some of the pictures are in the public domain; the new Soviet missile cruiser Slava is probably the most photographed ship since the Titanic. In NATO countries the specifications of new ships are no secret, and so their specifications are known well before they are launched.

The details of weapons systems produced in Warsaw Pact countries are more difficult to

obtain, but Jane's gets them. Military attachés in Pact countries are one source. No one at Jane's would acknowledge it but close readers of the publications surmise that Western intelligence services occasionally contribute details on Soviet arms. "After all there's damn little we don't know about what they've got," a Briton interested in intelligence work remarked. "And you can be sure there's damn little they don't know about what we've got; any K.G.B. man working in the U.K. or the U.S. ought to pay for the privilege. It's the easiest assignment in the world of intelligence."

Jane's does an annual business on its publications amounting to approximately \$6 million. There are French, Italian and German annuals dealing with the same subjects but Jane's still leads the field.

When Jane wrote his first book the captions were in English, French, German and Italian. It included sketches of ships of four fleets that would be in combat within the decade. They include units of the Spanish navy defeated by the United States in 1898 in Cuban and Philippine waters and the Alexander II and other Russian battleships that ran afoul of the Japanese at Tsushima in 1905. Succeeding editions have chronicled the naval ups and downs of all the powers involved in two world wars and lesser hostilities. Any new edition of a Jane's publication is perused by the military all over the world. A professional intelligence officer sometimes finds chinks in Jane's armor but not very often.



## The Agenda of This Week's Economic Summit Ranges From the Deficit to Terrorism

## Time for Another Meeting of Democracy's Board Members

By LESLIE H. GELS

THE annual "economic summit" set for this week in London has become the central policy-making and coordinating arena for the industrialized democracies. "Even if there are few concrete accomplishments from the 10 years of summitry," said an Administration official involved in the preparations, "it concentrates the minds of the leaders on common problems once a year."

The sweep of the meeting this week, according to officials and foreign diplomats here, extends from international debts and deficits to East-West relations, next steps on the Persian Gulf crisis and dealing with terrorism. Before undertaking such an agenda, President Reagan flew to Ireland Friday for a three-day pilgrimage to the land of his ancestors. He was also to participate in ceremonies marking the 40th anniversary of the Normandy landings on Wednesday.

The summit meeting is the only forum in which a manageable group of heads of government (the United States, Britain, France, West Germany, Italy, Canada and Japan) get together regularly to discuss economic, political and military questions. The meeting has also come to symbolize and reflect the state of relations in the Western world: the domestic political pluses the leaders gain from their display of unity; the growing interconnection of their economies; the increasing concern about getting along with the Soviet Union; and the built-in difficulties of arranging the defense of common interests in the third world.

Participants have come to recognize that their differences on these issues go beyond conflicts in policy and have become structural. By and large Administration officials and foreign diplomats understand this means that differences cannot be covered over by words, that agreed-on solutions will be very rare, and that almost no matter what the United States does, Europeans and Japanese will find themselves at odds with Washington.

In recent years, for example, Washington's part-

ners have complained about high American interest rates, which draw their capital to American markets and slow their economic recovery. But not so long ago, the other six were equally worried about the undervaluation of the dollar, which made their exports less competitive than American goods in the world market. No matter which way they turned or Washington moved, there was a conflict.

The NATO meeting in Washington last week dealt with some of these issues, but the participants seemed under no illusions that they had taken matters very far. A number of them — the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain, West Germany, Italy and France — were already pointing toward the more important summit forum as the place to get at Soviet-American relations in particular.

A declaration after the NATO meeting on East-West relations sought to balance the Reagan Administration's insistence on military strength and awareness of the Soviet threat with the concern of the allies to restore détente with Moscow "through dialogue and cooperation." American and foreign diplomats said that Britain was circulating for the Economic Summit a "Western Charter," described as yet another effort to try and lock the Administration into attempting serious negotiations with Moscow. As a high Administration official put it, "the other leaders still see Reagan as trigger-happy, and he still sees them as too eager to make unilateral concessions to the Soviets, and this split vision remains at the center of things." An example of split vision came last week from the Netherlands, which had been scheduled to deploy 48 medium range missiles in 1985. In an effort to appease strong internal opposition, the Government said it might accept missiles two years later, depending on whether there was an arms agreement by then with Moscow.

The NATO Ministers also set the stage for a summit discussion on the war between Iran and Iraq. Little progress was reportedly made on a joint approach. The Administration chided the others for doing little to help Saudi Arabia and other threatened by Iranian attacks on shipping in the Persian Gulf in response to Iraqi attacks on shipping to and from Iran.

## The Big Seven's share of the world (latest available figures)

	World	Summit nations	Summit nations as a percent of world
Population (in millions)	4,494	607	13.5%
Land area (in millions of square miles)	52.5	7.9	15
Exports (excluding trade within the Communist bloc, in billions of dollars)	1,666	853	51.4
Energy production (in billions of metric tons of coal equiv.)	9.1	2.9	32.4
Energy consumption (in billions of metric tons of coal equiv.)	8.5	3.6	42.4
Consumption of goods and services (in trillions of constant 1975 dollars)	4.9	2.6	52.8
Grain production (in millions of metric tons)	1,550	510	33
Grain consumption (in millions of metric tons)	1,510	350	23

Sources: Data Resources; Wharton Econometrics; U.S. Department of Agriculture

NATO has never been able to get together on joint action outside the North Atlantic area. And last week's NATO statement once again underlined "the responsibility of all states to prevent the transfer of East-West differences to the third world." Nonetheless, officials here continued to say that if shipping in the Gulf area is shut down, London and Paris are prepared to take military action. But they would strongly prefer to let diplomacy take its course, stay in the background, and not escalate events into an East-West confrontation. Diplomats here also related that Britain would raise the issue of state-sponsored terrorism at the summit. Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher will be seeking to strengthen joint action against terrorism and to check any Administration thoughts of preemp-

tive military action against the offending states.

The seven leaders will be basking in the publicity of meeting with each other. Looking like a world leader and bowing toward Western unity is still considered to be good politics, particularly in an election year. White House aides were telling reporters that Mr. Reagan was adopting a "laid back" attitude toward a meeting they characterized as having a "modest" agenda. The meeting will also have modest results, according to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who saw no "dramatic new initiatives" and "certainly no miracles." Over the years, those at the summit have built in an anti-failure mechanism by realizing that the best they can do is to keep their differences from getting out of hand.

## Japan Has a Long Way to Go to Reach Center Stage

By CLYDE HABERMAN

IT has become standard for Japanese political leaders to say that Japan should cast off its accustomed docility and assume a diplomatic role matching its economic power. No stauncher advocate exists than Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, who may well be a noticeable presence at the economic summit conference in London this week. Japanese Prime Ministers usually stand well off to the side, at such gatherings, looking vaguely uncomfortable. But Mr. Nakasone attempted to be a conspicuous player at last year's summit in Williamsburg, Va., and he can be expected to try again this time.

Besides, he will bring along welcome gifts for Western countries bruised by endless trade deficits with Japan. Chief among these is an agreement reached with the United States last week to open Japanese financial markets to foreigners — albeit slowly — and to make the yen more widely used in international transactions. Theoretically, this should increase the yen's value, thereby raising the cost of Japan's exports and slicing its trade surpluses.

However, Japan still has a long way to go before it could be regarded as an activist in diplomacy, a point amply underlined by the Iran-Iraq war. Few countries are so well placed for trying to get negotiations under way in that war. Japan is the only major industrial nation that maintains friendly relations with both sides, and its economic influence could be dangled as a carrot pointed in the general direction of a peace table. (Japan's diplomatic style would never permit its economic might to be used as a stick.)

This is not to say that Mr. Nakasone's Government



Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone

has failed to make behind-the-scenes efforts. Japan's dependence on the Persian Gulf is too great to ignore trouble there, even though it has diversified its suppliers so that the Middle East accounts for 66 percent of crude oil imports, compared with 84.6 percent in 1970. In the last two months, the Foreign Ministers of both Iran and Iraq have visited Tokyo and listened to Japanese appeals for an end to hostilities. Last week, Mr. Nakasone said that Japan would continue its efforts, and the Foreign Ministry sent a senior official to Iran this weekend to plead for restraint.

But suggestions that they try a more aggressive approach have left the Japanese cold. Nearly a year ago, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe signalled that he might seek to serve as a mediator between Iran and Iraq. That notion struck so many other officials as improbable that the backtracking became a speedy blur.

## Active Noninvolvement

"International politics is based on military capability," said a member of Parliament from the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. With armed forces limited primarily to defense, Japan "hasn't much that it can do or say," he argued.

A good deal of Japanese foreign policy consists of dispensing financial aid — to win friends, to deflect criticism that Japan has been stingy and perhaps also to stimulate new markets for Japanese traders. The Prime Minister himself has toned down his rhetoric since early 1983, when he spoke in vivid language about strengthening the military and complained that for too long Japan had endured "a kind of ostracism." Even when Mr. Nakasone talked tough, however, Japan did not follow a foreign policy significantly different from that of his phlegmatic predecessor, Zenko Suzuki.

This sometimes confuses Westerners who think

that just because a Government leader says he wants something it means he will probably get it. In Japan, new directions are usually taken only after long debate producing a national consensus. There is no sign that the country is ready to jettison completely the basic policy of noninvolvement suggested in the constitution imposed by the United States after World War II.

Mr. Nakasone has sound political reasons for caution. Liberal Democratic elections in November will choose a new party president and thus the next Prime Minister. It appears Mr. Nakasone has decided that to hold onto his job he had better concentrate on domestic concerns for a while. He canceled trips to European and Pacific countries that were planned for after London. He also stretched into August a parliamentary session that had been due to end May 23, in order to push through an ambitious legislative program.

Short of cataclysm, the Persian Gulf war is not likely to alter the measured pace of Japan's soul-searching over its place in the world. A crisp articulation of the prevalent mood came recently in a magazine article written by Naohiro Amaya, a former top official in the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. He started off by referring to "Japan as Number One," a book by Prof. Ezra Vogel of Harvard that became a best-seller here.

Not only does Japan lack the military strength to be No. 1, Mr. Amaya wrote, but it also does not have other prerequisites — natural resources, an industrial system that can be easily exported, a political system that it can call its own, or a culture readily understood by outsiders. "In the long run," he said, "the best Japan can aspire to is 'Assistant to No. 1.' For its own sake, it must recognize this and conduct itself with the tact and discretion befitting its real position in the world community."

## The Soviet's Main Trading Partner Seeks Closer Ties With the West

## East Germany Is Starting to Throw Its Weight Around

By JAMES M. MARKHAM

EAST BERLIN — As warships from the Soviet Union, Poland and East Germany plowed through the choppy waters of the Baltic on maneuvers last month, NATO observers discovered something new. For the first time, from the decks of a frigate, an East German admiral was commanding a Warsaw Pact task force.

This advancement on the high seas is emblematic of East Germany's growing political weight in the Warsaw Pact. Since the collapse of the Polish economy and the weakening of Poland's political reliability after the tumultuous Solidarity experiment, East Berlin has enhanced its standing as the most consequential Soviet ally. And, without breaking trust with Moscow, Erich Honecker, the East German party leader, lately has been voicing a westward-looking foreign policy far softer than the prevailing Soviet hard line. On the bread-and-butter matter of ties with the capitalist West, Mr. Honecker has been preaching a version of détente that aligns East Germany with innovative Hungary, and away from its former axis with isolationist Czechoslovakia.

Iron ties bind the Soviet Union and East Germany. Each is the other's biggest trading partner, an extraordinary reflection of the productivity of East Germany's 17 million people compared to the Soviet Union's 272 million. Russia sends oil and other raw materials to resource-poor East Germany, which ships back machine tools and manufactured goods. The rising price of Soviet oil, however, has pinched East Germany; it is turning to the West to diversify. Militarily, East Germany's 187,000-member armed forces are smaller than Poland's or Czechoslovakia's but better equipped with the latest Soviet weapons. With 420,000 Soviet troops stationed in East Germany, it has the world's highest density of armed men per square mile.

The proclamation of martial law in Poland and the crackdown on Solidarity have deprived Warsaw of its role as privileged interlocutor with the West. "To some extent, the East Germans have taken over this role," said Christoph Royen, a West German academic authority on Eastern Europe. "Their main focus now is to lure

## East Germany's pre-eminent position

Selected economic indicators for Eastern European countries, 1983 estimates

	Per capita GNP (in dollars)	Economic growth* (in percent)	Trade with the West (exports and imports, in billions of dollars)	Trade with the Soviet Union** (exports and imports, in billions of dollars)	Balance of payments (in millions of dollars)	Debt to the West (in billions of dollars)
East Germany	\$7,513	2.8%	\$16.0	\$18.0	\$936	\$9.5
Czechoslovakia	6,627	0.9	7.6	7.6	509	2.7
Rumania	4,550	2.7	10.9	10.9	922	6.9
Hungary	4,239	1.9	9.5	9.5	305	4.8
Bulgaria	3,987	2.5	5.4	5.4	585	1.1
Poland	3,698	2.2	10.2	10.2	-1,208	25.5
Soviet Union	3,399	2.4	70.5	—	3,999	9.8

\*GNP increase from previous year.

\*\*Trade figures converted from rubles to dollars using the average official exchange rate.

Source: Wharton Econometrics (from official government figures)

West Germany into a more forthcoming relationship with the Warsaw Pact." Mr. Royen believes that Moscow approves of East Germany's loose alignment with Hungary. "The Soviet policy is not so primitive that they want everyone to sing the same hard-line song," he said, noting that the benefits of loans and trade subsidies from

West Germany ultimately strengthen the Warsaw Pact.

This analysis holds that the Soviet Union, even while freezing relations with the Reagan Administration, wants to keep lines open to Western Europe, particularly to Bonn. Chancellor Helmut Kohl's West German Government is eager to talk, no matter how unpleasant the

circumstances. Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher came back empty-handed from Moscow last month, having failed to persuade the Russians to return to arms negotiations with the Americans. He manfully swallowed a nasty Soviet press campaign against purported "militarists" in his Government; last week he pressed hard at the NATO ministers' meeting in Washington for a conciliatory line. For jittery Bonn, talking with Moscow is a virtue, even if nothing is really said.

## Pushing for Détente

The Soviet Union has announced the deployment of "additional" nuclear weapons in East Germany, in what NATO diplomats regard as an intimidation smokescreen for long-planned modernization. Mr. Honecker, meanwhile, has been expressing his wish to expand his ties with Bonn. Neues Deutschland, his party daily, recently reprinted a Hungarian commentary which suggested that through "independent initiatives" the "small and medium-sized European states that belong to either alliance system can have a positive effect on the international atmosphere" and that "Europe will certainly remain the initiator and propagator of détente." The statement rebutted an onslaught in the hard-line Czechoslovak party daily Rude Pravo against unnamed Warsaw Pact states said to be moving too close to the West.

The test of Mr. Honecker's enthusiasm for détente — and his marginal autonomy — will come in September, when he is scheduled to be the first East German party leader to visit West Germany. If it takes place, the trip will be striking evidence that, despite the American missiles, the chill in Soviet-American relations has not spread to the Europeans. Mr. Honecker could become the embodiment of a Soviet "two-track" policy — flexible for Europe but hostile toward the United States.

There seems little doubt that Mr. Honecker is keen to make the visit, which would burnish his standing at home and possibly generate new loans and business. But coming only two months before the American election, it might enable Ronald Reagan to argue on the campaign trail that East-West relations are not so bad. For that reason, some officials and diplomats in Bonn suspect that the Soviet Union may be tempted to scuttle the trip.







# A Sherpa Looks to the Summit

The president's advance man in London plans to deflect deficit criticism.

By NATHANIEL C. NASH

**S**HERPA. The word conjures up images of a rugged, agile Tibetan guide leading adventure-seeking British climbers up the face of Mount Everest. In the world of modern economics, however, the term has taken on a more genteel meaning.

Today's sherpas are the seven key government aides who lead their nation's chief executives in their ascent to the world's economic summit. There, the leaders of the world's seven largest non-Communist industrial nations, primed for both the obvious and the arcane questions of economic policy, work to narrow the gap on global disagreements. The sherpas and their backup teams try to assure that their nations' leaders are not embarrassed by surprises at the highly publicized meetings—and to see that issues most important to their chief executives are given sufficient airing.

This year, the 10th economic summit conference will be held in London, starting next Thursday and ending



The New York Times—George Tames

The United States' lead sherpa, W. Allen Wallis.

on Saturday night with a state banquet at Buckingham Palace. In addition to President Reagan, the leaders of Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan and West Germany will attend. (The European Economic Community also sends a sherpa and its

president.) For Mr. Reagan, it will be summit No. 4. And for his lead sherpa, W. Allen Wallis, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, it will be summit No. 2.

According to the 71-year-old Mr. Wallis, work on the 1984 meeting

began on the last day of the 1983 summit meeting in Williamsburg, Va., when the seven sherpas began planning for London. The stateside, self-appointed economist, who believes in free-market capitalism with a fervor rivaling the President's, does not expect substantive disagreements this year—primarily because the world economic recovery is proceeding apace and Europe is a chief beneficiary. Even high United States interest rates and big budget deficits should not cause much friction, according to Mr. Wallis.

But despite the hundreds of hours of meetings and careful Presidential briefings, there are some aspects of summitry that Mr. Wallis and his counterparts cannot control. The informal agenda instituted last year at Williamsburg by President Reagan will be continued this year. Half of the meeting time in London will involve only the seven leaders—no finance ministers, no foreign ministers, no sherpas attending. It will perhaps be in those times that the bluntest expressions of concern over United States economic policy will be voiced and where the sherpa's preparations could be most severely tested.

What follows are answers to questions asked Mr. Wallis during a recent visit to New York.

**Q. What does the Administration hope to accomplish in London?**

A. It will have two broad goals. One will be to emphasize that the recovery is here and that the problem now is to strengthen the recovery, make sure that it lasts, make sure that it is non-

# The Economy

inflationary and make sure that it spreads to the rest of the world as rapidly as possible.

The other big goal will be to strengthen the world trading system and finance system by keeping markets open and opening some that never have been open, such as in the developing countries and in Japan.

**Q. What objections will the other countries raise to American economic policy?**

A. I don't think there will be really basic disagreements on major issues. I think there will be differences about how to achieve various goals. For example, the United States is convinced that it is important to get a firm decision as soon as possible from the GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on launching the work for a new round of multilateral trade negotiations.

**Q. Which would do what?**

A. Well, it would have to deal with a lot of issues that the preceding rounds have not dealt with. The other ones were confined largely to tariffs on manufactured products. Now, we need to consider such physical restraints as quotas, which have come to replace tariffs in recent years. We need to limit them in some way. We also need to open up more markets for agricultural products and services.

The modern economies are becoming more and more service-oriented and there is no provision in the GATT for maintaining open markets for services—things like banking, insurance, management consulting, engineering services and so on.

And then they need to deal with Government subsidies, such as the European subsidies for agricultural exports, which have become more important in international trade than tariffs used to be.

It's going to take a lot of work even to start a round. That is, you cannot start a round like that until you get pretty good agreement on what the problems are and what the range of possible solutions is that people might agree to.

**Q. How far away from a new round of international trade talks do you think you are?**

A. We would hope that the GATT would decide by the end of '85 to launch the work for a new round. But even if they do it, I doubt that they can start the negotiations before '87.

**Q. So what can the summit hope to accomplish?**

A. We would like to get the heads of state to urge the GATT to make a decision by the end of '85 on going ahead with a new multilateral trade negotiations.

**Q. Do you think you will have a problem getting them to agree to that?**

A. Well, some countries want to and some don't.

**Q. Who would be against it?**

A. That is fairly public information. In the European Economic Community, France and Italy are resistant. The Japanese first floated the idea. We welcomed it. The Germans, too. The British do.

**Q. Why would the French oppose a new GATT round?**

A. Well, France has always been quite a protectionist country, although they deny it. And I think they have the feeling that they have lagged in modern high-technology products, behind the Japanese and the United States—and I guess they have. So they probably feel they would be at a competitive disadvantage if we started major talks on breaking down trade restraints.

The French have not said, "No, we'll never do that." If they had, we would not be considering it seriously.

They'll consider it. But they'll have some arguments against it, which will show just how slow you have to go in starting a new trade round.

**Q. Are you expecting strong objections from the other countries as to the size of the United States Federal budget deficit?**

A. Not a lot, because that is the pot calling the kettle black. The other countries are going to be sensitive to the fact that their deficits as percentages of their gross national products are on the whole as large as ours. I think they will be a bit concerned. They will be saying that the deficit has pushed interest rates and the dollar up. As you know, Marry Feldstein thinks that is a factor. But I don't think deficits cause rates to rise and other economists around in Washington don't seem to share that view either.

**Q. You're talking about the Administration's economists, aren't you?**

A. Yes, but it does not matter. High interest rates are without a doubt a problem because they increase the problem of debt service for the less-developed countries. But they are not caused by the deficit. I think a large factor in the rise of interest rates is the boom in economic activity—the demand for resources to invest is pushing rates up.

At the same time, however, the boom in economic activity is expanding the market for exports of the industrial nations and the less-developed countries, and that is very much to their advantage. We have made some preliminary calculations that show in the case of one L.D.C. that a 1 percent increase in its exports sparked by economic expansion will probably more than offset the effects of a 1 percent rise in interest rates.

**Q. But does that justify high interest rates?**

A. Of course they would be better off if they could have the increase in exports and a decrease in interest rates. All I am saying is that before you say the increase in interest rates is going to throw them into a tailspin, you want to look at what is associated with it. The rise in interest rates is a consequence of the big increase in economic activity, which in turn increases their export markets, which in turn makes it easier for them to service their debt problem.

**Q. What will Mr. Reagan say if the other nations want to talk seriously about lowering interest rates? Will he say there is nothing the United States can do but just let the market operate?**

A. I don't know what he will say. I would say for myself that I would like to know what the other countries have in mind. If they think having the Fed increase the quantity of money would lower interest rates, I think they have got it backwards. Nowadays, the interest rate market is super-sensitive to the prospects for inflation. Even though inflation is under control, the markets just don't believe it is going to stay under control.

So the markets are going to be very sensitive to anything that suggests there is going to be an increase in inflation.

**Q. Will the United States be pressed to intervene more frequently on currency markets?**

A. No. The most the other countries do now is say that in disorderly markets we should maybe intervene to smooth them out. And once in awhile we do that in a small way. But nobody knows whether when something starts in the currency markets it is a temporary turbulence or a permanent change setting in. And the market knows that better than the Government will ever know it—and the market knows it faster.

## What Happened to the Stock Market?

To date, 1984 has been a bust for equities, thanks mainly to rising interest rates. Pick your stocks carefully, experts say.

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN

**T**UMBLING prices have sent both the stock and bond markets into turmoil again, scarcely a year after they were finishing the most splendid recovery since World War II. As a result, a nation of perplexed investors keeps asking, "What went wrong?"

It's fair to raise the question. After all, the Dow Jones industrial average rose to nearly 1,300 by the end of last year, when many forecasts called for a further increase to between 1,400 and 1,500 this year. Despite a spirited rally Friday, the Dow is far from those lofty levels and, in fact, last week traded below the 1,100 mark. In the process of a painful, drawn-out "correction," as it's called on Wall Street, many people have lost whatever profits they reaped in the bull market.

And while some analysts can still find individual stocks or industry groups they like, most are being cautious, particularly since interest rates have been creeping up to levels that make a lot of people very nervous.

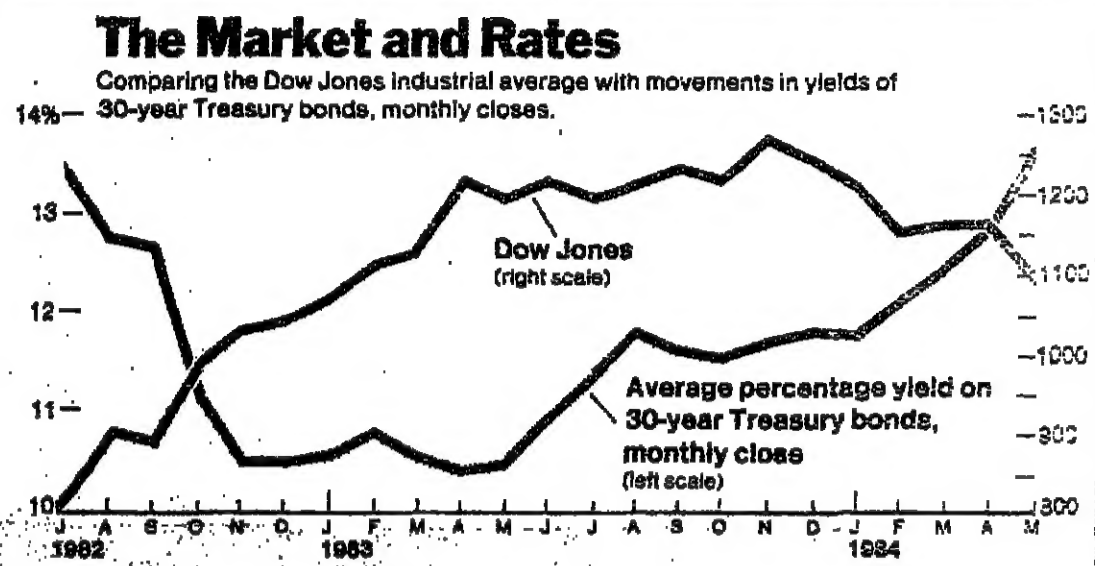
Stock prices usually decline in May, and this month they have lived up to historical precedent. But the market also has a habit of going up in the final two years of a Presidential term. So, unless some authoritative action is taken soon to turn things around, 1984 can be a year that rewrites the record books.

That can't be a comforting thought to the Reagan Administration. No one knows how voters in this Presidential election year will react if the Dow Jones industrials plunge below 1,000, say, or if yields on long-term Treasury bonds escalate to 15 percent by this summer.

It is those rising yields that many experts blame for knocking equity prices into a cocked hat.

Last autumn, with the recession nearing its end, Wall Street professionals and Main Street investors alike looked forward with confidence to a prosperous 1984. The economy, in fact, has recovered sharply, the unemployment rate has plummeted and inflation is still apparently being held in check. Corporate profits, meanwhile, have climbed.

But interest rates were always the unknown quantity. There was at least some hope that interest rates, although at record levels for the early stages of an economic recovery, would decline as this year progressed. But rates turned up, fed by



fears that inflation was not dead but only slumbering, and by worry about the Federal budget deficit.

Last week, long-term Treasury bonds, backed by the full faith and credit of the United States Government, traded briefly at price levels to yield 14 percent. In the middle of January, when prices of blue-chip stocks still remained strong, the return on these bonds was barely above 11.5 percent. The steady increase in interest rates has widened the "yield gap" between equities and quality debt issues. Thus stock prices, save for brief rallies, have spent most of the first five months of 1984 going down as investors moved their funds into Treasuries and other fixed-income instruments—or simply sold their equities in order to raise cash.

The resulting damage in the stock market has been particularly severe in speculative over-the-counter issues and in stocks oriented to high technology and medical care.

Even International Business Machines Corporation, regarded as the bellwether of the bull market, fell last week to its lowest price in 12 months. Hundreds of other issues trading on the New York Stock Exchange met the same fate.

Still, there are attractive stocks to buy at the present time for investors with a conservative bent, according to William G. Garrison, president of Garrison, Keogh & Company, a money management firm in New York City. He favors issues selling at modest price-earnings ratios and showing good prospects for profit gains in 1984.

Mr. Garrison's choices include two regional banks—Dominion Bankshares and United Jersey Banks—along with three food wholesalers—Malone & Hyde, Fleming Companies and Weterau Inc. In the retail area, he likes Dillard Department Stores, Heck's Inc. and the J. C. Penney Company. In the over-the-counter market, his choices include Precision Castparts—"It stands

to benefit from increased spending for commercial and military aircraft"—and Owens & Minor, a hospital supply and drug distributor in the Southeast.

Elsewhere, some technical market analysts are exercising caution, and are forecasting a decline soon in the Dow to somewhere between the 1,050 and 1,100 area. At Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Company, analysts consider only 3 out of 89 stock groups as "buys" on the basis of technical appraisal. The favored 3 are foods, soft-drink beverages and metal-and-glass containers.

"It will still take a turn in the bond market to trigger a meaningful recovery in stocks," said Robert Farrell, chief market analyst for Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc.

"We have seen these periods before," he added. "The Penn Central crisis in 1970; the Franklin National Bank failure in 1974; the silver crisis in 1980, and the Drysdale scandal in 1982 were all highly emotional scares."

In the past, each crisis had its turning point after an event, usually in the form of some overt action by the Federal Reserve Board, took place outside of the securities market and rejuvenated the faith of investors.

But such acts are most effective in the teeth of an economic recession or when the threat of wholesale bankruptcies is looming. At present, it is difficult to imagine other speedy remedies—concrete moves by Congress, for example, to produce meaningful cuts in the budget deficit—coming in time to rescue the markets. Similarly, any slowdown in economic growth that could allow the Fed to nudge rates lower is not likely to become apparent for months.

The present situation is complicated further by the fear of some yet-to-be-discovered crisis in the nation's banking system.

## WEEK IN BUSINESS

# A Healthy Spurt for Stocks and Bonds

Stocks and bonds posted big gains, ending a long period of gloom. The Dow Jones Industrial Average closed 17.25 points higher on the week, to reach 1,124.35, after rising a remarkable 19.50 points on Friday. The optimism over a break in climbing interest rates that fueled the stock market rise also helped bond prices, which rose sharply. The bellwether 13½ percent Treasury bond due in 2014 was offered at 98½ late Friday to yield 13.3 percent, after trading at 94 22-32 last Tuesday to yield 14 percent.

The Index of Leading Economic Indicators rose a slight five-tenths of 1 percent in April, which analysts generally called a sign of an easing, but still expanding, economy. The index, which is supposed to forecast what will happen in the overall economy in six to nine months, had fallen in March, and the slight April increase was far less than the earlier, booming increases of last year. Partly as a result, Henry Kaufman, the Salomon Brothers chief economist, said that the Federal Reserve would ease up on money supply growth. That predic-

tion triggered the stock and bond rally.

The United States trade deficit, meanwhile, soared 18 percent in April, to a record \$12.2 billion. The figures pointed up the difference in the pace of recovery in the United States economy compared with the rest of the world. With the dollar maintaining its strength, imports are outpacing American exports. That has been especially hard on such domestic industries as steel and clothing, which have been struggling against cheaper imports. Some analysts blame the Federal budget deficits for driving up interest rates, adding to the trade deficit, but others point out that the cheaper foreign goods held inflation in check. The deficit has been widening since the recession ended in November 1982.

Japan and the United States formally announced a plan that would increase the value of the yen on international currency market. The agreement is expected to stimulate United States business investment in Japan, and would broaden foreign participa-

tion in the financial markets through expanded Euroyen trading. A higher yen would make Japanese exports more expensive, pleasing United States industries that have been hard hit by a flood of Japanese goods. But some economists said the agreement was merely addressing symptoms, and would not cure the underlying illness: an overvalued dollar and huge trade deficits.

A falloff in military orders led to a 3.6 percent drop in factory orders; even without the military category, total orders would have fallen slightly. The unemployment rate fell to 7.4 percent, the lowest in more than three years. Farmers got less money for their goods in April, and sales of new homes dropped 4.9 percent. Spending on new construction rose five-tenths of 1 percent. Orders for machine tools rose 23 percent in April, but analysts pointed out that the industry is still suffering because of imports.

Teledyne's move to buy back all the 8.7 million shares it was tendered was not a great surprise. Although the

electronics company's buyback offer was for 5 million shares, analysts have speculated that Teledyne's chairman, Henry E. Singleton, would make more buyback offers to increase the value and earnings of the outstanding shares. Indeed, since the latest buyback was announced two weeks ago, Teledyne's share price has risen by almost a third. The \$1.74 billion cost of the buyback also depletes its cash reserves, making it a less attractive target.

American Stores offered \$721 million for Jewel Stores, which has been positioning itself to fight any takeover offers. Jewel, which operates more than 1,000 grocery stores and drugstores, said American Stores' offer was unfriendly.

Revlon, the giant cosmetics manufacturer, may be bought by an investor group in a leveraged buyout that could amount to \$1.8 billion. Included in the group, according to reports, is Martin E. Revson, a former Revlon executive whose split with his brother, Charles, led to the founding of a rival cosmetics company.

## The New York Stock Exchange

MOST ACTIVE STOCKS				
WEEK ENDED JUNE 1, 1984				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng	
Consolidated				
Exxon	5,674,200	57 1/2	+ 1/4	
Exxon	4,845,300	40 1/2	- 1/4	
Superior	4,354,900	41 1/2	+ 1/4	
IBM	4,315,400	107 1/2	+ 1/2	
Spr Am	4,113,500	16 1/2	- 1/4	
Raychem	3,836,900	39 1/2	+ 1/4	
AT&T	3,608,000	15 1/2	- 1/4	
Mobil	3,239,000	27 1/2	- 1/4	
Discrey	3,194,700	64 1/2	- 3/4	
N Sem	3,187,700	12 1/2	- 1/4	
GM	3,186,300	64 1/2	+ 1	
A Exp	3,110,900	27 1/2	...	
Pho S	2,745,800	26 1/2	+ 1/4	
Pho El	2,714,800	53 1/2	+ 1/4	
Porcel	2,693,800	38 1/2	+ 1/4	

Standard & Poor's				
WEEK ENDED JUNE 1, 1984				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng	
400 Indust	174.1	168.9	+1.98	
20 Transp	130.2	123.5	+3.92	
40 Util	64.2	62.5	+0.56	
40 Financial	15.3	14.7	+0.15	
500 Stocks	153.2	148.6	+5.22	

Dow Jones				
WEEK ENDED JUNE 1, 1984				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng	
30 Indust	1127.2	1083.1	+17.25	
20 Transp	481.1	451.1	+15.33	
15 Util	124.6	121.3	+0.82	
65 Comb	459.8	420.8	+6.05	

The American Stock Exchange				
WEEK ENDED JUNE 1, 1984				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng	
TIE	1,819,800	13 1/2	+ 1/4	
WangB	1,457,500	25	- 1/4	
AtlasV	1,180,000	16 1/2	+ 6 1/2	
Granger	797,300	20 1/2	- 1/4	
DomeP	743,700	27 1/2	- 1/4	
Delmed	622,400	5 1/2	- 1/4	
EchoS	491,700	9 1/2	- 1/4	
ComdC	488,600	1 1/2	- 1/4	
Amdahl	445,700	11 1/2	- 1/4	
GalaxyO	417,200	2 1/2	- 1/4	

MARKET DIARY				
WEEK ENDED JUNE 1, 1984				
Company	Sales	Last	Net Chng	
Advances	350			
Declines	383			
Total Issues	902			
New Highs	4			
New Lows	151			

VOLUME				
(P.M. New York Close)				
Same Per. 1983	Last Week	Year To Date		
Total Sales	352,647,970	9,757,172,429		
Same Per. 1983	321,236,930	9,378,387,119		

WEEK'S MARKET AVERAGES				
New York Stock Exchange				
Index	High	Low	Last Chng	
Indust	103.8	100.6	+1.35	
Transp	80.1	75.7	+2.54	
Util	49.6	42.7	+0.31	
Financo	80.6	78.6	+0.01	
Composite	88.1	85.5	+1.04	

VOLUME				
(P.M. New York Close)				
Same Per. 1983	Last Week	Year To Date		
Total Sales	25,088,580	652,770,725		
Same Per. 1983	42,136,265	965,823,590		



# The New York Times

Founded in 1851

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## Laid Back, at the Summit

If only there were a hidden agenda for the economic summit in London this week. The public agenda promises little more than another pledge to reduce trade barriers, and no action on limp growth, rising interest rates and the "debt bomb" in the third world.

These annual summits bring together the leaders of the seven strongest non-Communist countries — the United States, Japan, Canada, West Germany, Britain, France and Italy. It's an extraordinary opportunity to focus political minds on global economics. But too often, the opportunity is trampled by national posturing and domestic politics.

How much better it would be if, rather than badger each other for three days, these leaders would try to help each other solve their problems. Instead of complaining endlessly about America's big budget deficits, for instance, when will the allies offer to shoulder more of the cost of defense?

It is widely predicted that the London summit will produce no such progress. How could it? The leader of the strongest economy in the world is running for re-election and he isn't about to concede he's done anything wrong in the last three years. Indeed, an aide says, he's feeling "laid back" about the meeting. That's hardly appropriate. This year's problems are potentially more serious than any confronting the nine previous summits.

The debt bomb heads the list. As interest rates rise, so does resentment over crushing indebtedness, especially among Latin American debtors. This could be a flash point. The Europeans are more jittery about it than the President is, and will prop-

erly press him for agreement on some kind of relief — a cap on interest rates, longer term loans or increased direct aid. Interest rates are rising because the financial world is frightened, particularly by what's happening in the United States — its budget deficits, its soaring imbalance of trade, teetering banks and weak securities markets.

But not all the blame falls on the United States. The Western European countries aren't doing enough, collectively or individually, to energize their own economies, and Japan continues to over-protect its market and its currency. In addition, the Iraq-Iran war now threatens oil supplies, particularly for Europe and Japan.

Economic problems are mutual and need mutual solutions. The President may minimize the connection, but when the United States borrows heavily to finance budget deficits, it pushes up interest rates. That sucks money into the U.S. and drives up the value of the dollar. The strength of the dollar, in turn, hurts exports, swells imports and inevitably breeds pressure for protection.

Mr. Reagan can say, correctly, that the best cure for what ails industrial and developing nations alike is worldwide recovery. He can legitimately boast that his country's expansion is leading the way. He cannot promise, however, that it will be strong enough long enough; there's mounting doubt that it will be.

A nervous world still awaits evidence that he's prepared to act meaningfully against his budget deficits before they wreck growth. In other words, higher taxes and lower defense outlays — a radical reordering of Mr. Reagan's priorities. It's no time for any leader to be "laid back."

## Why Calls Should Cost a Quarter

A quarter for a coin phone? Local calls from a public phone already cost a quarter in 19 states and 20 cents in 13 others. But New Yorkers are deeply attached to the dime call. Seven times in 14 years, politically minded regulators have denied appeals for an increase.

Some intracity calls were finally designated to cost 30 cents, but most still go for a dime, the same price charged in 1951. So New York Telephone is back, asking for a quarter, and now, more than ever before, the Public Service Commission should relent. Pay-phone service costs the company nearly three times the dime it charges. There is simply no justification for requiring all other phone users to make up the difference.

When New York's pay-phone calls went from a nickel to a dime, a first-class letter cost 3 cents and a subway ride 15 cents. Why, then, the emotional resistance to paying more for a call?

Once upon a time, the protesters could claim that an additional charge might jeopardize public safety. The lack of an extra coin might prevent people from calling the police or fire department. But today, almost all pay phones allow emergency dial-

ing without any coin, and the remaining 6 percent will be converted within two years.

New York Attorney General Robert Abrams has another objection. He says higher coin-phone charges would harm the poor, who lack phones of their own. Yet 97 percent of all New Yorkers, including most poor people, have access to a home phone. And the overwhelming majority of pay-phone calls are made by people of average means or better — travelers and people en route to work.

Keeping pay phones cheap means offsetting the losses with an extra \$1.20 monthly charge on all other phones. Most of the beneficiaries of that are middle-income customers, and some of the biggest losers are poor people with home phones. The better, more direct way to assure universal access to a phone is to approve the proposed "lifeline" service, offering home phones and a severely limited number of calls for about \$4 a month.

Easy access to coin phones is an invaluable convenience. But there's no reason to keep asking homeowners in Plattsburg and shopkeepers in the Bronx to subsidize the convenience of commuters at Grand Central Terminal.

## Power to the People, Privately

The Mokelumne River hydro complex near Lake Tahoe provides low-cost power to 3.5 million customers of the Pacific Gas and Electric Company. Now the city of Santa Clara is asking the Federal Government to transfer all the hydropower to its 40,000 municipal electric co-op customers.

Common sense suggests that the extremely cheap power from this Federal project, worth \$45 million a year, should be shared as widely as possible. But a legal loophole gives Santa Clara an inside track to the bonanza. In fact, unless the law is changed, 169 Federal hydropower systems will be vulnerable to takeovers by small, publicly owned utilities in the next ten years.

Private utilities operate some 300 Federal hydropower dams under 50-year licenses. These regulated utilities must pass on the benefits of low-cost power to consumers. Many of the dams were built in the 30's and 40's and the licenses are starting to come up for renewal. Under an ambiguously worded provision of a 1920 law, publicly owned utilities seem to have preferential rights to the power.

Not surprisingly, private licensees and representatives of their millions of customers are pressing Congress to amend the law.

The ideal reform — one desired by neither private utilities that have the hydropower nor the municipal co-ops that hope to get it — would auction off expired licenses to the highest bidder. That way, all Americans would share the benefits of hydropower, which typically costs one-tenth as much as electricity generated from oil.

But a free-market solution holds little appeal to Congress. No organized interest would benefit very much. The next-best approach is more politically practical: Spread the cheap hydropower as widely as possible. Since current private licensees serve many times more people than the municipal co-ops angling to replace them, they should be given preference in license renewal.

With the support of the Reagan Administration, a bill to do just that has been introduced in the House by Richard Shelby of Alabama and 100 co-sponsors. More power to them.

### Topics

## Fighting Words

### Battling the Censor

One day last week somebody set up a card table heaped with posters and buttons near one of the lions guarding the New York Public Library. Passers-by were invited to sign a petition protesting certain Federal policies, and quite a few did.

Only a few yards away, inside the library, is a remarkable record of moments when the privilege those passers-by took for granted came close to disappearing. It's a show called "Censorship: 500 Years of Conflict," and it ranges from condemned 16th-century vernacular versions of the Bible to photographs of book burnings in Hitler's Germany.

Clarence Darrow is there, defending a Mr. Scopes for teaching Charles Darwin's theory of evolution in Tennessee. Darwin is still in trouble,

however, in Texas. Mark Twain's "The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn" was kept out of the Concord, Mass., public library by Louisa May Alcott. A few years ago Huck Finn was nearly kicked out of the Fairfax, Va., public schools.

"Censorship: 500 Years of Conflict" doesn't celebrate the end of a battle but an ongoing struggle. In many places, putting ideas in other people's heads is still a crime. But the library itself, the exhibit — and that card table — are evidence of light.

### Cachinnation

We know what to do at a square dance when the caller hollers "Allemande left! Allemande right!" But we didn't know how to spell it until we read how a youngster got it wrong in

the National Spelling Bee. Perusing the list of words that stumped 145 of the 150 contestants, we found plenty we couldn't spell, or even define.

What should one do in a purge? Stay indoors. It's a bad snowstorm. How does your elecranon feel after lingering too long on a bar? Probably weak. It's part of your elbow. If one put an agave in an ogive, would it cause cachinnation? No. Putting a flower in an arch shouldn't cause "loud or immature laughter."

Daniel Greenblatt, a 13-year-old Virginian, reached the final round through isthmus, evulsion, antomiasia, patrix, schefflera, amblyopia, perigee, anorexia, burgo and to-whoe. His winning word was luge — which, after endless hours of watching the winter Olympics, even we could have spelled. But we wouldn't have made it that far.

### Letters

## Path to Persian Gulf Peace Without U.S. 'Six-Gun'

To the Editor:

It is difficult to know how best to address the errors and distortions of reality in "Press Iran to Talk Peace," the May 23 Op-Ed article by Eric Davis and Nicolas Gavrielides, because their apparent purpose — to engage the United States and other interested parties in a mediation effort in the sad Iranian-Iraqi conflict — is thoroughly laudable. But no peace effort can be successful unless it is based on some semblance of reality.

Both the Shah and the Ayatollah now have much to answer for their self-absorption, parochialism, poor planning and use of terror to control an unhappy people. But to add to these sins some imagined "geopolitical and economic drive" to impose "an imperialism on the Gulf" is as unnecessary as it is inaccurate.

True, the Shah overruled his nation, at great expense to economic development goals, but the Sultan of Oman invited Iranian forces to participate with Omani and British forces to

suppress the Dhofar rebellion. And they left when the job was done. Iran has and will continue to have an interest in Gulf security, but to think of the Khomeini regime as driven by such a goal is to attribute to it a rationality and a capability that manifestly do not exist.

Moreover, let us be clear: it was Iraq that attacked Iran in 1980, using as an excuse a relatively technical and minor issue over where in the southern waterway, the Shatt Al-Arab, the boundary between the two states should be. To assert or even imply that the Khomeini regime started this conflict because of a desire to gain control of the Tigris-Euphrates delta is simply wrong. Hunger is not near the top of the list of the terrible ills the people of Iran have been suffering in the second half of the 20th century.

The Davis-Gavrielides article never mentions President Hussein of Iraq — not well-known for espousal of democratic principles, open government

and devotion to mediation as a solution for international disagreements. It was presumably he who miscalculated the reaction of the largely Arabic-speaking population of the Khuzistan province of Iran to the liberating forces of a "sister" Arab country.

There is enough blame to go around, certainly. It is also clear that the current situation is in nobody's best interest. But the United States Government is thoroughly mistrusted by both Iranians and Arabs, for different reasons. What then is in our best interests?

In view of the U.S. and Western exacerbation of the Lebanese civil war, the neutral Gulf states are understandably reluctant to engage in a military "defense" of the Gulf, especially one involving a military presence.

The United States should listen to these objections and switch its efforts to isolating and defining, through diplomacy, the many common interests that Iran, Iraq and the surrounding states share with the Western world (and even with the Soviet Union) in achieving a truce and an eventual peace in the region.

There are many potential leaders for the effort. Messrs. Davis and Gavrielides mention Sweden, Guinea and India. Turkey leaps to mind as a country that has a commercial and political interest in peace on its southern and eastern borders. Western European countries and Japan share an interest in maximizing peaceful economic development in both states. The Soviet Union, spending blood and treasure in attempting to impose peace in Afghanistan, is surely disturbed by this unpredictable further turbulence on its southern frontier.

Let the United States in this, as in other regional disputes, stop reaching for a six-gun and start attempting the much harder and longer but ultimately more promising task of supporting the building of international consensus.

ELLIS O. JONES  
Dover, Mass., May 23, 1984  
The author, an international banker, is a retired Foreign Service officer who has served in Iran and the Arab world.

### Superpowers' Choice

To the Editor:

Jacob Goldberg sees the Persian Gulf as potentially "yet another arena of superpower rivalry" (Op-Ed May 24). How extraordinary that neither policy analysts like him nor, it seems, a soul in the Reagan Administration ever see it as an arena of superpower competition. — JAN MORRIS  
New York, May 24, 1984

### The Case for Aloofness

To the Editor:

"The Case for a Washington Tilt Toward Iran" (letter by Steven Ross, May 25) offers an unrealistic approach to the Persian Gulf crisis.

Are we really to befriend the country that has called us the "great Satan," taken captive our diplomats and been implicated in the suicide raid that left dead 241 marines in Beirut? That Iran is anti-Communist is meaningless. Syria, Libya and Iraq, hardly Marxist states, are Moscow's most faithful allies in the Middle East.

The only acceptable U.S. policy is aloofness. Iran, with its abundant manpower, and Iraq, with its sophisticated Soviet- and French-made weapons, will continue to hold each other off, just as they have for over 40 months. Sooner or later each will realize that this war is not winnable.

JOHN R. SCHAFER  
Washington, May 25, 1984

### Averted Carnage

To the Editor:

The critics of Israel and of former Prime Minister Begin, your newspaper in the forefront, owe them an apology for condemning that country and its leadership when they eliminated the Iraqi nuclear reactor.

In view of the turn of events in the Gulf war and the way it is fought, can there be much doubt that the Iraqis, faced, as it appears, with an onslaught by half a million fanatical Iranians, would use the atomic weapons they would have had by now were it not for the Israelis? Can it be disputed that the Israeli strike not only was a legitimate act of self-defense against a country considering itself at war with Israel but that it probably prevented the death of tens of thousands, the nuclear contamination of the whole area and, who knows, a nuclear holocaust?

A belated recognition of this fact seems to be in order.

WILLIAM STRICKER  
New York, May 28, 1984

## A War That Makes Politics Go in Circles

To the Editor:

A current Egyptian joke has it that when Arab politics was programmed and fed into a computer, the computer wept. Drew Middleton's military analysis of the Persian Gulf war (May 22) demonstrates why.

Several years ago, our Government decided to sell Saudi Arabia 42 F-15's, very advanced fighter planes. Israel and Israel's American friends objected. But they were told that these planes were meant to protect the strategic oil facilities in the Persian Gulf. The sale went through.

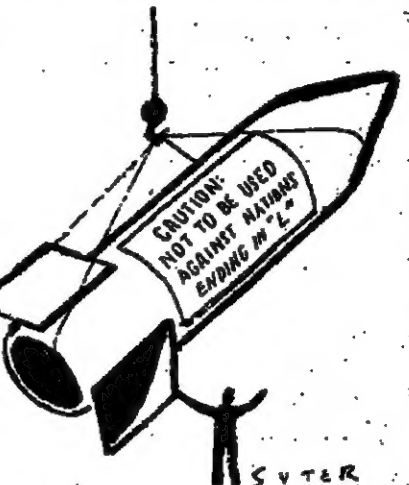
Now the threat comes from Iran. According to Mr. Middleton, Iran has now only 15 F-4 Phantoms, more than 15 years old and no match for the F-15's. (Iran also has five serviceable F-14's, but they can only be used for reconnaissance.) We have our own fancy A-7s surveillance planes flying around the Gulf, keeping track of all Iranian and other planes for miles around.

So why, one asks, can't the 42 Saudi F-15's, with guidance from our reconnaissance planes, shoot down any Iranian plane that approaches a tanker in international waters? The answer, according to Mr. Middleton, is that "the Saudis are unlikely, for political reasons, to use their air power against Iran." The reason for their hesitation in using their own planes to protect their own tankers is the "impact of such action on the Arab nations' Shiite populations."

If that is not enough to make the computer scream, one can go further. Some of our leaders suggest that our planes could do the shooting and the patrolling, but we need an airport. This way, we tell the Saudis, you get your money, the Japanese get their oil and we get the pleasure of shooting

down what we sold to the Shah. But again the answer is negative. We cannot have the use of an airport even to defend Saudi Arabia and Japan. We are friends of Israel, and that makes not only the Shiites but other Arabs angry.

Unfortunately, Arab politicians do not have a monopoly on the art of torturing computers. Two days after Mr.



Middleton's article appeared, our own leaders decided to sell Saudi Arabia 1,200 antiaircraft Stinger missiles.

Again they aren't supposed to use them against the Israelis, they can't use them against Shiites and by the same logic can't use them against the Maronites. They can presumably shoot down Maronite planes with them, but the Maronites have no air force capable of reaching Saudi Arabia.

How the U.S. decision improves the situation is a mystery. Even my Japanese pocket calculator weeps.  
NICOLA N. KHURI  
New York, May 24, 1984

## The People Know How to Slice Baloney

To the Editor:

In "How Reagan Survives," his May 20 column, James Reston indulges in a bout of elitism hardly becoming an erudite and distinguished journalist. He states, "... why do the people swallow this baloney (from President Reagan)? Because they like baloney. Why do they distrust the press? Because they don't like the complicated facts as they are, hate ambiguity and long for simplicity, which Mr. Reagan gives them with a wave and a smile."

Typically, great leaders eschew ambiguity to make clear the policy course they are recommending. This does not mean that the complexities of the problems are ignored in arriving at solutions.

President Reagan's strength lies both in his ability to make decisions (and to make them understandable) and in his refusal to be boxed in by them if they turn out to be wrong, as some decisions in this complex world must. Mr. Reston would perhaps prefer a few men culpas in the latter category, but self-effacement is not vital to integrity, nor is it a requisite of leadership.

But it is not his criticism of the President that serves Mr. Reston poorly. For Presidents are standard fare of columnists. It is his rigorous lack of confidence in the judgment of

the American people. "They like baloney," he says. Baloney! I say I.

Democracy is based on the hypothesis that the wisdom of the many is greater than that of the few — no matter how literate and scholarly the few may be. I believe this is so, and so did the Founding Fathers.

Mr. Reston says the Founding Fathers thought the majority of people could not always be trusted. By saying "always" he somewhat misstates the proposition. The prevailing judgment of the Founding Fathers was that the majority of the people were more apt to be right over time than any single individual or group.

I believe the division of power among the states and among the executive, legislative and judicial branches of government stemmed not from distrust of the people but from a concern that people in power could not be trusted to use that power without constraints.

All of us who have questioned the wisdom of the people over time and have recognized we were wrong have become more humble. No less a fate could be wished for the thoughtful and usually wise Mr. Reston.

MALCOLM R. LOVELL JR.  
Washington, May 23, 1984  
The writer, a visiting scholar at the Brookings Institution, is a former Under Secretary of Labor.

## From Our Prep Schools: The Good News

To the Editor:

I'm sure that your recent news articles on the use of cocaine and other drugs in boarding schools have all been accurate, and obviously the subject is of importance and interest. I think that a disservice is being done, however, in that your readers may conclude that drugs are a way of life in all of our prep schools. They are not.

I have spent 31 years in boarding schools, and I am far more encouraged about what we are accomplishing now than I was 10 or 15 years ago. Some students in some of our schools are wasting time and opportunity by taking drugs, but most of our students are not. They are more serious, helpful, kind and productive than they have been for years. And they are not on drugs.

Headmaster, St. George's School  
Newport, R.I., May 29, 1984

To the Editor:

The two news stories that dominate the first page of the second

section of your May 24 issue bear the headlines "After Nightmare of Vietnam, Valedictorian at City College" and "In a Reformatory in '68, an M.D. Today."

Can't you find any heartwarming stories about spoiled, native-born, upper-middle-class kids who make good despite their upbringing?

EDWARD STEINBERG  
Teaneck, N.J., May 24, 1984

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WASHINGTON — The clashes in the Persian Gulf may amount to nothing more than an international game of charades. The attacks, first by Iraq and then by Iran, on oil tankers and cargo ships are not convincing. This does not look like an all-out attempt to close off the flow of oil from the Gulf.

Yet some things are real. In September 1980, Iraq's dictator, Saddam Hussein, attacked Iran, then torn by internal fighting. He hoped for a quick knockout victory and territorial gains but it worked out differently. After initial setbacks, Iran slowly pushed the Iraqis back. In addition, Iran cut off Iraq's oil exports through the Gulf, making Iraq dependent on multibillion dollar subsidies from other Arab oil producers.

This financial burden may be acceptable as long as Iran and Iraq continue to annihilate each other. The four-year stalemate not only has kept oil profits higher for Gulf producers but also has removed the ever-present military threat arising from their powerful neighbors — especially for Kuwait, whose territory Iraq has claimed in the past.

In spite of losing tens of thousands of men, the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini obstinately refuses to make peace unless Saddam Hussein is toppled — and perhaps hanged. The Iraqi does not favor this proposal. In desperation, he has escalated the conflict, first by introducing poison gas and now with advanced French airplanes and missiles directed against ships calling on Iranian ports.

Saddam Hussein's aim is to cut off

## The Gulf: Perhaps A Charade

By S. Fred Singer

Iranian oil exports — something that other oil producers would heartily applaud. But he also hopes to provoke an Iranian response that might lead to the military involvement of other Arab countries and the United States. Iran is applying just enough pressure to dissuade the Arab countries from financing Iraq but not enough to trigger an American response.

The only tangible result of this maneuvering has been to raise insurance rates on shipping, but these higher costs must be borne by the oil producers, first by Iran and now also by the Arabs. This is not a problem for oil consumers, and certainly not for the United States. Iran's attacks on Kuwaiti and Saudi tankers serve to put psychological and some financial pressure on the Arabs, urging them in turn to pressure Iraq to call off its attacks on Iranian shipping.

It is hard to predict the outcome of this jousting, but I don't think it will lead to a major sustained cutoff of oil from the Gulf, nor to an involvement

### Oil likely to flow

of American military forces. President Reagan's offer to send forces is properly hedged and requires prior Saudi commitments and bases that they are not likely to provide. One detects in this offer that the lessons of Lebanon have been fully learned.

But there is always a chance for miscalculation. For example, Shiite Arab saboteurs, supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini, could blow up Arab oil-loading platforms or pumping stations. There is little American forces could do to protect against this eventuality. A sustained shortfall in oil supplies from the Gulf could drive up the world price — if it were not made up by available excess production elsewhere or by release of oil from strategic stockpiles.

Most likely, the situation will stabilize and Iran's attempt to wear down Iraq will continue. Iran may be willing to accept token losses from Iraqi air attacks, or Iraq may reduce its level of attack in response to Saudi pressure.

A longer-range solution to Iraq's financial problem would be the construction of a pipeline through Jordan to the Red Sea port of Aqaba. At present, Iraq has a pipeline operating through Turkey. But Iraq's other pipeline, through Syria, has been closed. Saudi Arabia also has longer range, nonaggressive options, such as building more trans-Arabian pipelines and setting up large stockpiles of oil outside of Saudi Arabia.

The West faces here a regional conflict, with only slight global overtones. Because of the oil glut, a jump in the world price is unlikely. The most direct solution would be to curb Saddam Hussein's attacks on shipping, cut his supply of modern weapons, as we are doing for Iran, or prevail on him to step down.

WASHINGTON — The industrial world seems, somewhat dangerously, to be underestimating the potential crisis brewing in the Persian Gulf.

In 1973-74, Americans awakened to find what Europeans already knew — that the economic welfare of the industrialized West was wholly dependent on the oil produced by a handful of nations. In the years since then, much has been done to reduce that dependency, and America today imports only a small fraction of the oil it uses from the Gulf. This salutary development has, however, had two unfortunate side effects. Americans have forgotten the relationship of crises in the Gulf to their own well-being, and they have come to underestimate the global need, including their own, for a steady flow of oil from the Gulf.

Now, events in that troubled region threaten to bring them face-to-face with that unpleasant reality once again. Despite conservation, fuel substitution, increased exploration and the oil glut, world oil production outside the Gulf is still inadequate to compensate for any total interruption in the flow from that region. And recent Iranian air attacks on tanker traffic in the Gulf are producing precisely that — a functional closure of that waterway.

A prolonged and complete cutoff of Gulf oil would have a far more devastating effect than the oil embargo of 1974-75, which was only partly adhered to by many producers. Moreover, the consequences would be

Mazher Hameed is executive director of the Middle East Assessment Group, a public-policy organization, and author of "An American Imperative: The Defense of Saudi Arabia."

## The Gulf: Worry, World

By Mazher Hameed

devastating in the United States as well as in Europe. Consumers throughout the world would be compelled to draw their oil from other suppliers, leading, eventually, to skyrocketing oil prices, inadequate supplies, spiraling inflation, industrial cutbacks, renewed and deep recession and mushrooming unemployment.

The first oil shock arose from an entirely legitimate, legal political gesture — a selective embargo. Today, we are experiencing quite a different phenomenon — a belligerent country, Iran, acting in violation of international law by attacking innocent merchant vessels in international waters, vessels not involved in trade with any other belligerent country. This blatantly illegal and unreasonable aggression calls for an entirely different kind of response.

It should be at once firm and rea-

### Potential crisis is underestimated

sonable. The countries of the Gulf that are not parties to the war — all except Iran and Iraq — have made clear that they wish to continue trading with the rest of the world, and they must be allowed to do so. Washington is sending Saudi Arabia several hundred Stinger hand-held surface-to-air missiles to defend its oil facilities. It has also sent tanker aircraft that the Saudis can use to defend tanker traffic in the Gulf.

Together, these steps constitute a prudent and restrained policy. It does not place the United States on the side of either belligerent. Nor does it commit Washington to military action in the Gulf or force a military confrontation. Nevertheless, it allows the Gulf states to defend their oil rights to free and untrammelled commerce with the rest of the world.

How will Iran respond? Teheran is hardly known for its respect for fairness and legality, and it may choose to escalate the crisis with unannounced attacks on key oil facilities both in Saudi Arabia and in smaller, weak, nearby countries, particularly Kuwait. The United States would be prudent now to begin to work with these small countries to improve local defensive capabilities and strategies.

Such defenses are not built quickly, but taking steps now in a show of support would be one way to signal Iran that the civilized world will not look favorably on arbitrary attacks against the small states of the Gulf. We must make clear to Teheran that such aggression will produce retaliatory strikes far more costly than any conceivable advantage it could gain from the attacks — and we must mean it.

WASHINGTON — The economic summit conference in London next week is shaping up as the great nonevent of 1984. Why? Are there no global economic problems? Is there nothing the major governments can do to improve the outlook?

Unfortunately, there are plenty of problems. The debt bomb is ticking, and the recent "runs" on major banks — no matter how irrational — indicate the fragility of the global financial system. Currency values remain wildly distorted: The 25 percent overvaluation of the dollar will produce a trade deficit of at least \$125 billion this year, destroying millions of American jobs and turning the United States into a debtor country.

Trade restrictions continue to grow, making a mockery of the 1983 summit pledge to avoid new barriers and roll back old ones. Moreover, increased protection could detonate the debt bomb, because rapid export growth is essential to enable developing countries to earn dollars needed to resume servicing their debt.

Underlying all this are questions

rate, push the dollar to uncompetitive levels and foster demands for import protection. In Europe, tightening budgets and structural weaknesses, such as rigid wage levels and excessive government intervention, retard growth and breed more protectionism. In Japan, continuing yen undervaluation and slowness to liberalize imports intensify these problems.

Thus, it is stunning to contemplate the total absence of expectations for London. Yes, the past record is checked, but former summiters such as Helmut Schmidt praise the Bonn agreement of 1978, which addressed a similar set of interrelated issues and produced meaningful commitments, including United States decontrol of energy prices and economic stimulus in West Germany and Japan.

Summit meetings offer three opportunities. First, they enable — even force — governments to see the links among a wide range of economic

## To Avoiding Wasting The Economic Talks

By C. Fred Bergsten

issues. Normally, trade ministers discuss trade; finance ministers, exchange rates and debt; central bankers, interest rates; chief economists, growth in jobs. At the head-of-state level, these problems come together.

Second, the meetings provide a unique chance for governments to generate confidence in the markets and among their publics that they understand the problems and have them under control. Leadership can be reassured. Doing so is particularly important now, when many markets

are demoralized. By contrast, inaction conveys a sense of drift.

Third, summit meetings can provide each government with ammunition to help overcome domestic political opposition to the steps it needs to take at home. To be sure, some of those steps are tough to sell. But the Europeans and Japanese would surely be better able to move on their structural and trade problems if they could count on reduced American budget deficits and lower interest rates. The key debtor nations would

certainly be encouraged to stick to their adjustment programs if they could confidently foresee sustained growth in the industrial world, declining interest rates and trade barriers and assured sources of external finance. Even Washington could be encouraged to forge budget compromises by promises of more rapid growth abroad, liberalized trade and shared financing of the debtors.

Could such a package have been constructed for London? Despite the apparent failure to do so, the answer is clearly "yes."

America would agree to implement budget cuts on the order of \$100 billion annually right after the election through a combination of a slower defense buildup, further cuts in middle-class entitlement programs and a tax increase. The Europeans would promise to attack their major struc-

tural problems by tackling wage rigidities and government intervention. Japan, West Germany and Britain would add temporary tax cuts to offset the restrictive global impact of the reductions in America's budget deficit. Japan would cut its huge trade surplus by further opening its markets and by correcting the undervaluation of the yen through announcing its intention to borrow heavily abroad and, if necessary, by temporarily limiting capital outflows through "administrative guidance" to the big Japanese institutional investors. (By contrast, the recent United States-Japan yen agreement will probably worsen the problem by promoting more capital outflow from Japan and thus a weaker yen.)

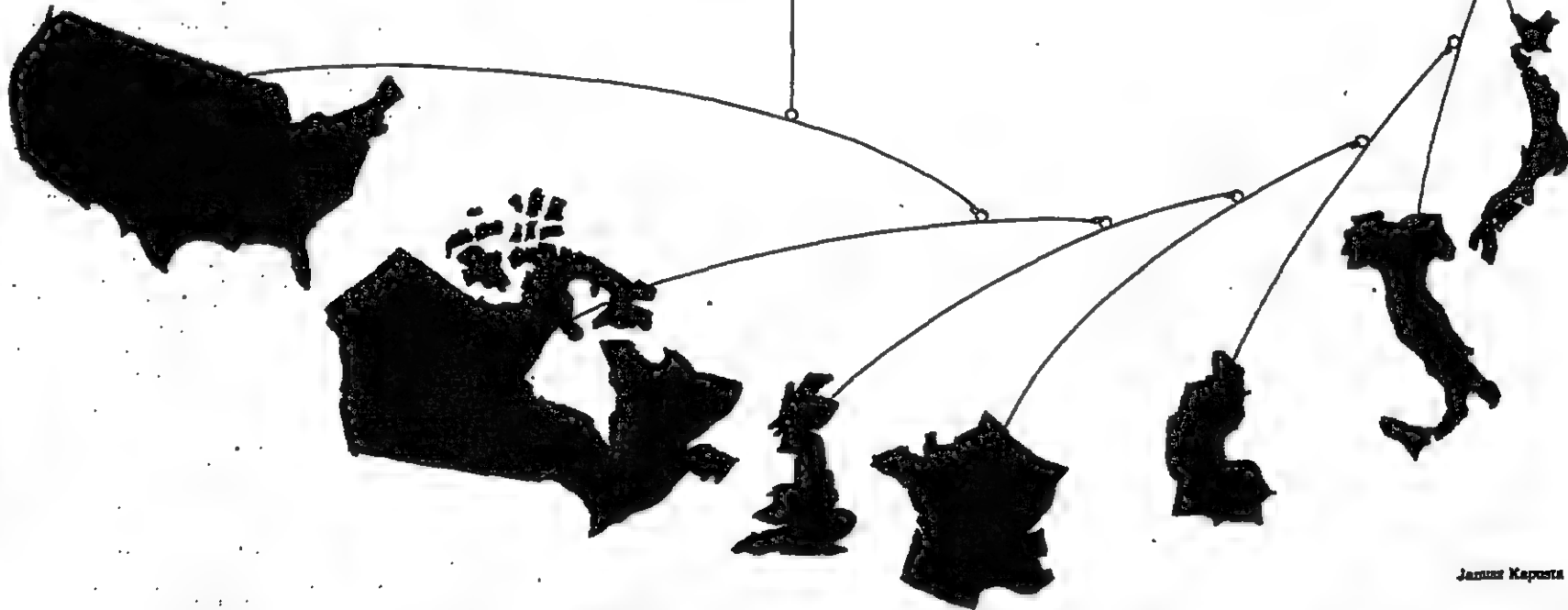
Several international initiatives could round out the package. To assure adequate financing for debtor countries, the International Monetary Fund could be directed to allocate \$30 billion to \$35 billion of special drawing rights and the World Bank to expand its annual lending by at least 50 percent. And there should be ne-

### The London parley

about fundamental economic outlook. Continuing American growth is jeopardized by the renewed increase in interest rates. Recovery in Europe and Japan remains extremely modest. The debt crisis can be contained only if the gross national product of the industrial world grows by at least 3 percent annually for the next few years and holds interest rates and protectionism in check. But there is no assurance that the American boom will last long enough, and spread to the rest of the world sufficiently, to achieve such results.

These problems are closely linked. American budget deficits force high interest rates here and abroad, escalate debt-service costs by \$4 billion for every 1 percent rise in the prime

C. Fred Bergsten is director of the Institute for International Economics, a public-policy research institution.



LOS ANGELES, June 2 — President Reagan has gone to Europe, but not all eyes here are following him. This week's Democratic primary and this summer's Olympic Games are the primary preoccupations of Los Angeles just now. When it does look abroad, it tends to look south, to Latin America, and west, across the Pacific.

That perspective has become a major concern of European leaders. Some of them will be celebrating D-Day with Mr. Reagan next Wednesday, the 40th anniversary of the day Americans landed on Normandy's beaches and then swept across occupied Europe with Allied forces to meet the Red Army at the Elbe.

For reasons obvious to everyone except himself, West Germany's Chancellor Helmut Kohl was not invited to the party. But he will be in London the next day, along with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, for the annual economic summit.

The two meetings reflect the United States' emergence from World War II, as a military and economic superpower. It was a new role that Americans took up enthusiastically in the aftermath of the war. Now, it has come to pass for some, and for others it has come to seem a birthright, to be taken for granted.

But of course it had to be earned. And the confidence and affection won with America's willingness to take on the largest responsibilities for maintaining peace and bringing prosperity keep having to be earned, year by year.

The Europeans only recently became conscious of the demographic tilt southwestward in the United States, and its impact on American politics. They have been startled to discover that U.S. trade across the Pacific now outstrips U.S. trade across the Atlantic. They worry that Americans are losing interest in Eu-

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS

## Superpower But Not Super-wise

By Flora Lewis

rope and no longer see it as vital to the security and well-being of the United States.

In part, they are forgetful. The U.S. has been deeply involved in the Pacific for well over a century. California has always been concerned with the Orient. The United Nations, composed almost exclusively of European and North and South American states, was holding its founding conference in San Francisco on the day of victory in Europe. It baffled and saddened the European delegates that Californians expressed neither triumph nor joyous relief. For them, the end of the war had to mean the war in the Pacific.

Yet the American West has not been less aware than the East of the country's European heritage and its stake in partnership with Europe's democracies. Even the supposedly isolationist Midwest was not so much against involvement overseas, post-war studies showed, as it was reluctant to join battle against Germany because of ancestral ties.

In part, though, it seems to be true that Americans have become less sensitive to the affairs of others, not only to European problems but to the world in general. The gap between the country's self-image and the way

it is seen from outside has widened. People no longer appear to care very much how the U.S. fits in the community of world opinion. A general told me with satisfaction the other day that America has become "more assertive" in the Reagan years. He wasn't referring to any specific act but to a feeling of readiness to push others around after a feeling of having been pushed around. He implied that being assertive was so much America's appropriate role and posture that everyone else must surely agree and applaud.

They don't. Much of the world relies on America. Some people have crazy illusions about what the U.S. is able and willing to do for them. In a brilliant series on the disintegration of Lebanon, The New York Times's Beirut correspondent, Thomas Friedman, told last week of many personal decisions people there had made on the basis of President Reagan's bravura about saving their country.

But most of America's friends don't see the U.S. as inherently super-wise or super-virtuous. They don't wonder, as some Americans do, why the Russians don't consider all American use of force and American weapons purely defensive and Soviet arms pure menace.

They look to the United States for its strength, but they are anxious that it be the steady strength of maturity, dependable, consistent. It is natural that America looks first to its own interest. The United States became a superpower, however, not because it yearned to boss the world but because it saw enlightened self-interest in cooperating with others and trying to understand their fears.

That's what D-Day and involvement in the world economy were about. That was the promise. Keeping it doesn't mean flexing muscle, it means sharing concern for peace.

WASHINGTON, June 2 — At the end of the Presidential primary elections — the spring training and exhibition season of politics — some things are obvious:

¶The Democrats would rather fight than win.

¶Mr. Reagan would rather win, so he'll even switch and talk about peace with the Russians.

¶Fritz Mondale is not Jimmy Carter, no matter what Gary Hart says.

¶Gary Hart is not a wimp, no matter what Mr. Mondale says.

¶Black voters like Jesse Jackson as their leader. Black leaders are not so sure.

¶The primary election system is a test of physical endurance, like the Olympic trials, rather than a test of intellectual fitness.

¶Mr. Mondale appeals to the "special interests" of the poor, and Mr. Reagan to the "special interests" of the rich, though the similarity is not always noticed.

¶Logically, it should follow from this that since there are more poor than rich, Mr. Mondale will win, but so far that's not the way it's going.

¶The election will probably be decided by the no-shows.

¶It's a bet on the future rather than a judgment on the past, that the young, who complain the most, and have the most at stake, vote the least.

¶Hispanic-Americans will be an important factor in this election, particularly in the Southwest and the West. They number over 20 million in the U.S., now the fourth largest Spanish-speaking nation in the world, and will probably outnumber blacks by the end of the 80's. The politicians are paying attention to these numbers.

¶For some reason, where the sun shines, people tend to vote Republican; where it rains on the old industrial smokestacks, they tend to vote Democratic. When they have a choice, they run westward toward the sun.

¶Mr. Reagan pretends everything

## Reflections On the Primaries

By James Reston

is all right or soon will be, and Mr. Mondale insists we're in a mess. As usual, the voters believe the former and not the latter.

Many, like Mr. Mondale, place their faith in institutions representing Democratic supporters of the past and present — the workers, the teachers, the churches and the universities — and talk about the possibility of containing human conflict.

Others, like Mr. Reagan — who's also concerned about the objectives of peace at home and abroad — are more inclined to believe in the inevitability of struggle that can be contained mainly by the threat of power and the fear of failure. Many other voters, maybe the majority, couldn't care less. Even so, some questions remain:

¶What's the main issue, anyway, in the rest of the 80's? The control of domestic, or foreign, policy? President Kennedy thought mistakes of domestic policy could hurt you, but blunders of foreign policy could kill you. Mr. Reagan wants to run on the revival of the economy and avoid mentioning the deficits; Mr. Mondale, on the record of Mr. Reagan's foreign policy with the Russians, in Lebanon and in Central America. You can take your pick.

¶Is the choice merely between Mr. Reagan and his Democratic oppo-

### Expect a nonevent

negotiations aimed at stabilizing the international monetary system (preferably in the direction of "target zones" for exchange rates to avoid wild imbalances in the future), and at renewing the postwar momentum toward trade liberalization.

Such a package would go far to sustain the world recovery and assure its spread. It would lower interest rates everywhere. It would promote an orderly currency realignment, shrinking the huge American trade deficit and Japanese surplus. It would reverse the protectionist tide. It would defuse the debt bomb.

In short, the agenda is full. New policies are available. Failure to act decisively will signal a truly alarming decline in the cooperation among nations needed to improve the world economy and sustain confidence in the ability of our leaders to provide for our futures.



# A Buried Culture Comes to Light

By GRACE GLUECK

The Rio Azul site in the remote Petén jungle of Guatemala, where the major discovery of an unlooted Mayan tomb was made on May 15, is currently the newest of what are now some 300 identified Mayan centers containing formal architecture. They occur all over Guatemala, southeastern Mexico, Belize, and parts of Honduras and El Salvador. And there appear to be hundreds of others, under mounds of earth and foliage, that will certainly yield works of esthetic interest.

Rio Azul itself is still in the clutches of the jungle, with most of its five principal complexes — save those structures damaged by looters in search of the worldly goods that Mayans buried with their dead — covered by jungle growth. Officially "discovered" in 1962, and named for the river that runs near it, the site is now thought to have once been a small administrative center that reported to the rulership of Tikal, the largest and probably the oldest of the ancient Maya cities, some 60 miles to the southwest. While Tikal has had a fair amount of attention from archaeologists, starting in the 19th century, Rio Azul was left unexplored until looters — followed by archaeologists — began to work on it around the beginning of this decade.

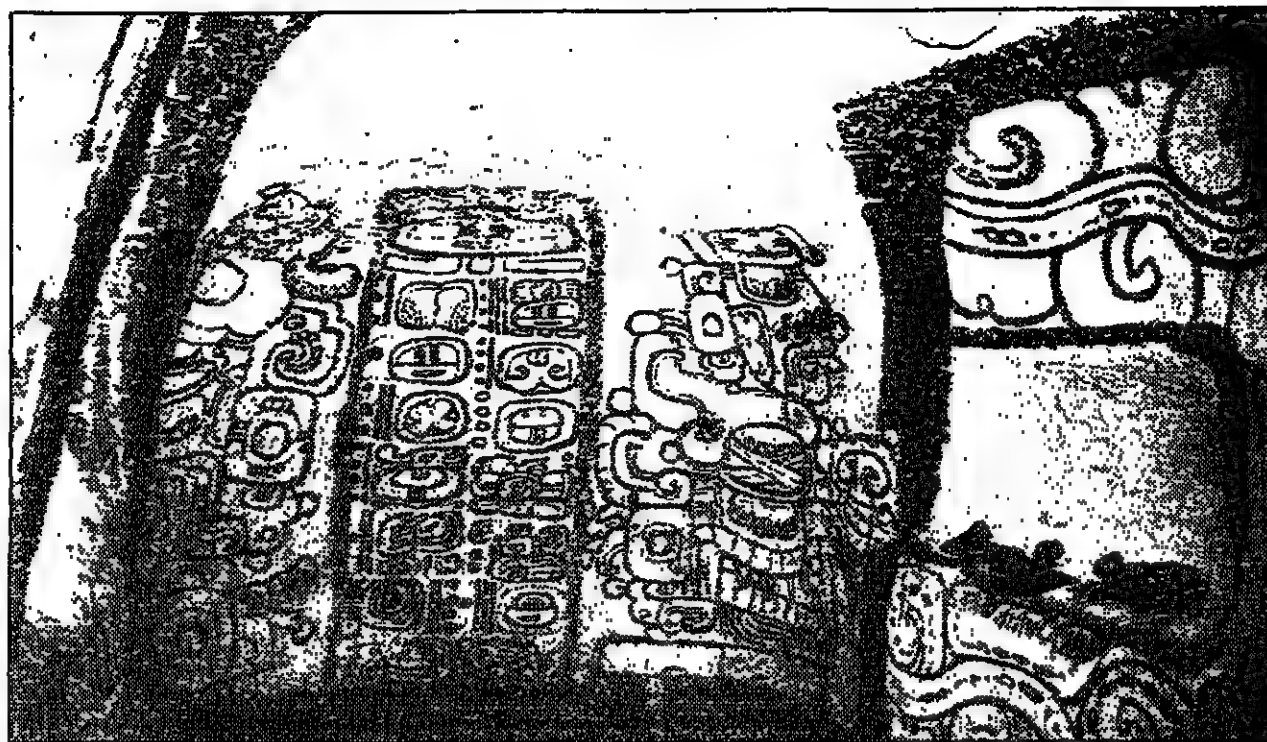
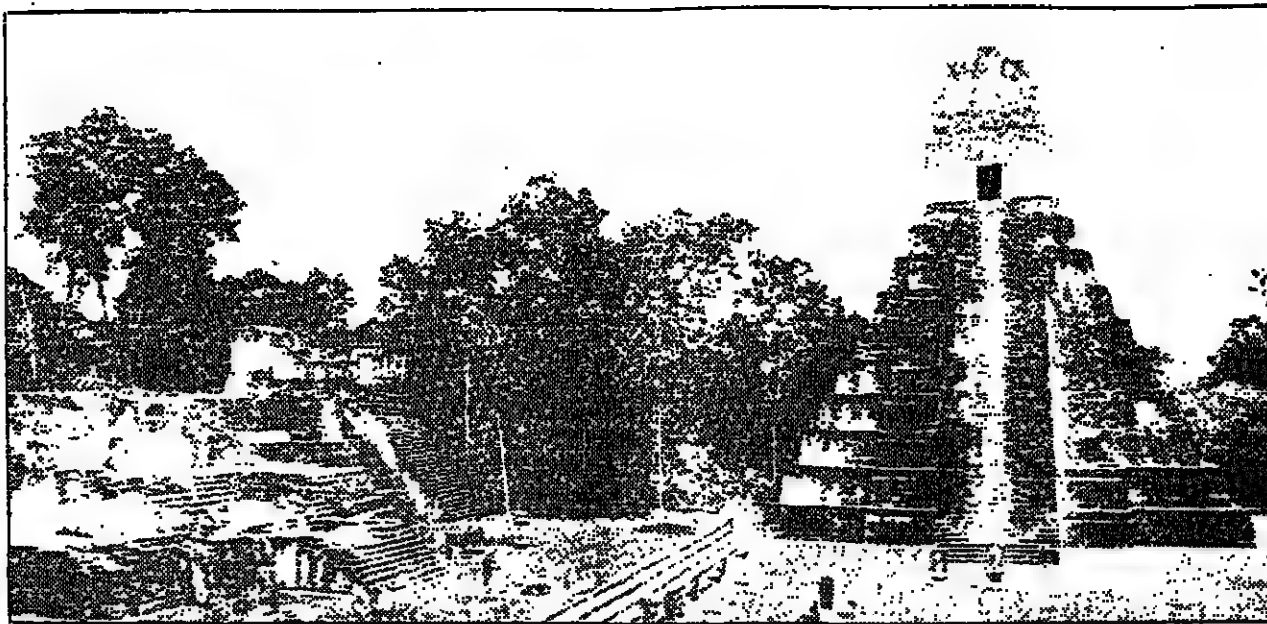
Many of Rio Azul's larger buildings have been gutted to the point of near collapse; their contents rifled, with everything that proved useless to the looters (including bones) thrown on surrounding rubble heaps. Some of the rifled tombs contain wall paintings, fortunately difficult

In Tikal's Great Plaza, two massive temples confront each other across a vast central court.

for the raiders to chisel off (although they've tried). What's known as Temple I — a pyramid structure of the Early Classic period (A.D. 250 to 600) — contains the most elaborate tomb, dated at A.D. 416, presumably the year of the occupant's birth. Its movable contents are gone. But with nine strong, elaborate wall paintings (the number is thought to refer to the nine gods of the underworld) that deal with various aspects of the Mayan cosmos, it is cited by Prof. Richard E. W. Adams, the University of Texas anthropologist who leads the Rio Azul dig, as one of the best painted tombs ever found in the Mayan area.

Nevertheless, while this small center has its importance, the esthetic richness of Maya civilization is far more evident at the mother city of Tikal, whose dramatic architectural presence makes even the jungle seem insignificant. Looming above the treetops, the temples of Tikal (one of them, Temple IV, reaches a height of 212 feet, the tallest aboriginal New World edifice still standing) are the most imposing of some 3,000 separate constructions, which include also palaces, shrines, ceremonial platforms, houses, ball courts, terraces, causeways, plazas, a ritual sweatbath and a reservoir.

In Tikal, Mayan sculptors, potters and jewelers made splendid contributions to the powerfully affecting art for which the culture is noted: intricate jade carvings and death masks worked of jade mosaic; lively, often humor-



At top, one of the Mayan temples at Tikal. Below, a wall painting at Rio Azul.

ously grotesque pottery figures of deities and real people; well-turned ceramics delicately incised or polychromed with scenes from the lives of rulers; wooden lintels for temples carved with serpents, jaguars, long-nosed gods and other deities. One of the most beautiful jade pendants found in Maya archeology is from Tikal, a brooding head of a man wearing the mask of a beast as a headdress, the whole only three and a half inches high.

At Tikal — excavated by teams from the University of Pennsylvania in the 1950's and '60's — there were also gifted builders, whose work in the vast court known as the Great Plaza provides an awesome architectural experience. Two massive structures, Temples I and II, confront each other across the plaza, bounded on one side by a terraced acropolis with clustered temples, and on the other by an immense complex of low-lying palaces and courts. The space is enhanced by the many monument groupings

standing in rows on the plaza and the acropolis terrace. They consist of massive carved stelae — upright slabs of stone inscribed with hieroglyphs and such symbolic representations as an elaborately dressed ruler with a bound captive at his feet — flanked by round carved stone altars, on which victims may actually have been sacrificed.

Tikal's hallmark is the majestic Temple I, built about 700 A.D., a terraced, four-sided pyramid of wonderful proportions that towers 145 feet above the Great Plaza. A long flight of steep stone stairs leads up its front to an austere three-room temple, topped by the remnant of a gigantic "roof comb," an ornamental, painted structure meant to add — like the comb on a rooster — to the commanding

presence of the whole. In this case, the comb bore the representation of an enthroned ruler, flanked by elaborate scrolls and suggestions of serpents, still barely visible in strong sunlight.

Temple I is balanced by the squatter, slightly older Temple II, directly opposite, also a terraced pyramid 125 feet high, with a richly-decorated facade. Its small temple structure, too, is embellished by a broken roof comb once adorned with a central face wearing elaborate ear ornaments. And inside the temple is a good deal of ancient graffiti — some possibly made by young novice priests bored by the ritual ceremonies — among which occurs a scene showing a victim pierced by a spear from the hand of a masked man.

A great many more portable treasures have been found at Tikal, including over 100,000 tools, ceremonial objects, ornaments, and such, along with at least a million pot shards. One of the richest discoveries, a Late Classic tomb now known as Burial 116, was uncovered by a 20-foot excavation in the Great Plaza. On a masonry bench lay the skeleton of an unusually large man, covered with pieces of worked jade and surrounded by an array of jades, pearls, pottery, alabaster and seashells. Many polychromed pots and jars were also deposited on the bench and in the aisle beneath it, along with a number of beautifully-carved bone fragments. (A replica of the tomb, with its original contents, is on view in the small Tikal Museum.)

Few such riches are as yet evident at Rio Azul, which probably started as a village in what's known as the pre-Classic period (roughly 250 B.C. to A.D. 250), with its major building period beginning about A.D. 400. The site itself, as mapped so far, covers some 500 acres (Tikal covers 222 square miles) including five principal complexes — each containing the equivalents of palaces, temples and auxiliary structures, thought to involve some four dynasties, from the Early to the Late Classic periods (A.D. 250 to 900). The palaces functioned as administrative centers and also as residences for the town's aristocracy; as elsewhere, the temples developed as funerary monuments for important personages. There were also plazas, causeways, possible fortifications and perhaps water basins, and the ubiquitous ball court (where a kind of ritual soccer was played with a ball made of rubber, at least a millennium before the substance was used in Europe).

On the site, there are also several carved stone stelae, much eroded, of the Late Classical period, one of which depicts the classic standing figure with a bound captive at its feet. The first intact artifacts found at Rio Azul, 15 pieces of pottery, including an exquisite screw-top jar decorated with painted glyphs on stucco medallions, were in the newly-discovered unlooted burial site of the Early Classic period, dug in bedrock near Temple I and known as Tomb 19. But aside from these, the diggers have had to make do with shards, small beads and cuttings of jade, carved fragments, freshwater pearls, sea shells, obsidian knives, stingray spines used in ritual bloodletting, and other bits and pieces scratched up from their own excavations and the looters' piles of debris.

A massive amount of work remains at Rio Azul, where the archaeologists will — among other jobs — attempt to finish careful mapping of the site, look for other tombs and structures, investigate, document and perhaps try to stabilize some of those ruined by looters.

## The Sounds of Three Russians

By EDWARD SCHNEIDER

Prokofiev, Rachmaninoff and Shostakovich: three Russian composers whose lives followed three different courses after the upheavals of World War I and the 1917 revolution. Sergei Prokofiev left Russia during the war and lived in Paris from 1922 to the early Thirties, when he returned home to become an important figure in Soviet music. Sergei Rachmaninoff departed in the year of the revolution and spent the remainder of his life in the West, dying in Beverly Hills, Calif., in 1943. Dmitri Shostakovich stayed through all the artistic vicissitudes of the Soviet era, inevitably affected by them but maintaining his own, impressive musical voice.

While in Paris, Prokofiev had composed several scores for Serge Diaghilev's Ballets Russes (his "The Prodigal Son" came, appropriately enough, only a few years before his return to Mother Russia's ample bosom); among his Soviet compositions, too, ballets are important. "Romeo and Juliet" and "Cinderella" are certainly among the most rewarding of Prokofiev's works, as much for their effect in the theater as for their intrinsic musical value.

While "Cinderella" is performed often by major ballet companies, complete recordings have lately been unavailable. Now there are two digital versions in the catalogue, one from EMI/Angel (DSB-3941) and one from London (410 162-1LH2 — each two disks). The first is performed by the London Symphony Orchestra under André Previn and the second by the Cleveland Orchestra led by Vladimir Ashkenazy, who is doing more and more conducting nowadays. The contest is a close one. Ideally, in fact, one would like to choose individual movements from each set, but in balance Previn's is the more satisfying version; his beautifully expressive shaping and the LSO's splendid playing win the day over the relatively low-key reading by Ashkenazy and the Cleveland.

Quite different from the romantic lyricism of "Cinderella" is the defiant brassiness of the piano works of Prokofiev's student days: "Visions fugitives," Op. 22, comprises 20 brief sketches (some of them less than a minute long) written over a period of several years. Some are funny, some dreamily evocative — all sound

Edward Schneider writes frequently about recorded music.



Sergei Rachmaninoff

rather French. Along with another student work, "Sarcasms," and the simpler, less appealing "Pensées," Op. 62, they have been very nicely recorded (on Musical Heritage Society MHS 4791A) by Sedmara Zakarian, who captures every nuance of this varied collection.

Prokofiev's piano works include several on a larger scale, among them five piano concertos (not all of them available on disk at present). The third, in C major, is given a pleasant reading by Cécile Ousset and the Bournemouth Symphony Orchestra under Rudolf Barshai on EMI/Angel ASD-1077851, which, however, lacks some of the sparkle and magic called for by this work (on side two is Poulenc's melodious Piano Concerto).

When we talk of pianist/composers, of course, we cannot omit Rachmaninoff. He too wrote five piano concertos, one of which remains unpublished, and three of them have been newly, gorgeously recorded: the first and fourth by Zoltán Kocsis with the San Francisco Symphony under Edo de Waart (Philips digital 6514 377) and the third by Jorge Bolet with the LSO under Ivan Fischer (London digital LDR-71108).

These are all "typical" Rachmaninoff, sharing an almost overwhelming flow of lyricism and lush instrumentation, rooted in the same Russian melodic tradition (so hard to define, but so easy to recognize) as virtually all the other works mentioned here.

Both Bolet and Kocsis easily meet the substantial demands placed upon them, playing with all the requisite fire and brilliance, and both recordings are very clear and well balanced. The Philips release, however, is more likely to fill a gap in your collection: there are something like 16 other readings available of the third concerto, but recordings of the first and fourth are comparatively sparse.

Also characteristic, if a little less stupendous, is Rachmaninoff's Symphony No. 1, which joins modal, Gypsy, Russian Orthodox and Roman Catholic melodic elements in a colorful, emotional, and well-constructed work. It is given a fine, suitably turbulent performance by Amsterdam's Concertgebouw Orchestra under Vladimir Ashkenazy (London digital LDR 71103).

The same composer's "Trois élégies," written on the death of Tchaikovsky, is cast in a different mold altogether. It is a muted, nearly Brahmsian work — it is Rachmaninoff for people who don't like Rachmaninoff — and the Eastman Trio does it full justice on a Turnabout release (TVC 37019), the only available recording of the piece.

The suites for two pianos are not as far off the beaten track, but they are not terribly well known. The first suite ("Pictures," Op. 5) consists of four short pieces, each based on a poem. There is a bit of tone painting (nightingales twittering over rippling evening breezes, and church bells you will recognize from "Boris Godunov") and there are some pretty textures, as there are in the second suite (Op. 17), with its spooky tarantella. The playing by the sisters Góher and Soher Pekinel is crisp and delicate, with impeccable ensemble (on DG 2531 345).

Shostakovich, the one who stayed, wrote two cello concertos, both for Mstislav Rostropovich (who left). The first of them, in E flat major, was recently recorded — along with Samuel Barber's cello concerto — by Raphael Wallfisch and the English Chamber Orchestra conducted by Geoffrey Simon (Chandos digital ABRD 1085). The outer movements are marked by incisive rhythms — they share a sharp four-note motive, for instance — and ingeniously devised orchestral sounds, and the work is of interest and beauty. Wallfisch does a lovely job in the more intense lyrical passages, but there are intermittent pitch problems and a lack of warmth in the biting first movement. The recording quality is high, with natural balances, a wide dynamic range and clean surfaces.

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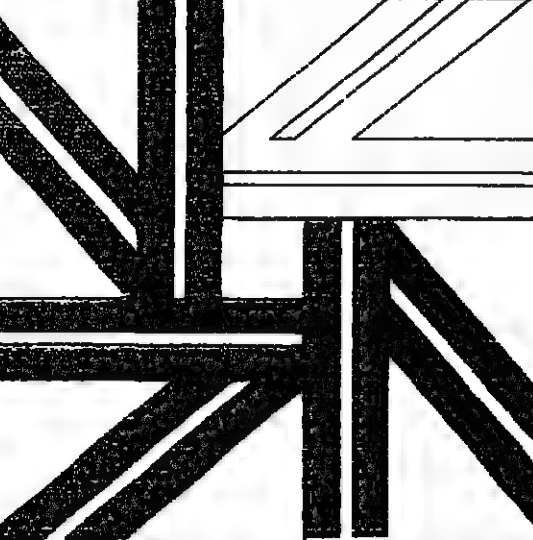
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NEARLY ALL of us cherish the desire to bring forth useful or beautiful things from the soil. No other hobby provides such satisfying recreation as gardening, or such amazing results for the amount of effort invested.

To obtain a good show of flowers or a regular supply of vegetables, you don't need a scientific approach; all you have to realize is that horticulture is more than a matter of sowing seeds or planting seedlings.

It's already more than five years since our little group of about 30 amateur local gardeners began to meet once a week to discuss gardening ideas and problems. It was the need for more knowledge which brought us together, in a spirit of happy comradeship and friendly rivalry.

We exchange seeds, seedlings, bulbs and cuttings, and, of course, experience. Sometimes we also work together or visit each other's gardens.

We vary widely in age; our members including amateur gardeners in their 20s, 30s, and even 90s. Men and women; religious and non-religious; Ashkenazim and Sephardim; sabras and new immigrants — all are dedicated gardeners, united by a common goal: to gain more gardening knowledge and know-how.

As gardeners become more experienced, they often become aware of things they might have overlooked earlier. Fresh problems and different possibilities appear. New varieties of plants; new systems of pest control; new fertilizers; new ingredients for soil mixtures, etc. — answers are constantly being sought in these areas.

Most amateur gardeners, therefore, turn to their more experienced neighbours and friends for advice, and small local groups of "green fingers" seem to me a good way of providing a most satisfying leisure activity for young and old alike. Local councils and municipalities should encourage the establishment of such gardening groups all over the country.

## Green-finger exchange

GARDENER'S CORNER / Walter Frankl



The aechmea

### House plants.

These have become immensely popular in Israel and there are many varieties to choose from. Here some which can be found at local florists and others that still have to gain acceptance as house plants.

*Aechmea fasciata* or silver vase (*aechmea* also in Hebrew) is an exotic and very attractive plant and a relative of the pineapple (*anas*). It is one of the most beautiful bromeliads for indoor decoration. Large colourful blooms rise high above the funnel-shaped rosette of curved, oblong succulent leaves,

marked with green and white bands. Long-lasting flowers, rising above pointed rose-pink bracts appear on an erect central stem, followed by colourful dark-blue berries, which persist for many months.

All watering of this plant should be done via the central funnel. The surface soil should be only slightly moistened to avoid rotting the very small and tender roots.

The plant's (Greek) botanical name means "spear-head," and refers to the lance-like form of the bracts. The genus name *fasciatus*

means "striped."

British plant collectors brought this jungle dweller from Brazil to Europe in 1826, where it is now grown and propagated in greenhouses.

My aechmea, which hails from the Kibbutz Hazorea nursery, flowers for almost a whole year. I keep it on my open balcony with a much protection in winter and it remains very decorative.

After its long period of uninterrupted blooming, three side sprouts appear at ground level and become larger from day to day.

When these sprouts reach a length of 15 to 20 cm and already show a small funnel, they should be carefully removed from the mother plant using a sharp knife, and replanted into medium-sized flower pots filled with a mixture of equal parts of peat and red soil.

Aechmea needs light without direct sunshine. Treat it like a car battery and use distilled water only. It will keep this plant alive and well for a long period.

The best plant food for an aechmea is filtered chicken manure or guano made into a solution with distilled water. The liquid plant food should be poured into the central cup once a fortnight. Most aechmeas flower naturally when they reach maturity, but they can also be made to flower artificially.

Enclose the entire plant (with its cup empty to prevent excessive humidity) in a plastic bag together with a ripe apple. The apple gives off ethylene gas which stimulates flowering. Leave plant and apple in the bag for 8 to 10 days and don't get impatient if your aechmea doesn't start to bloom until one or two months have passed.

Unfortunately, an aechmea is very expensive, but with adequate knowledge you should be able to produce 2 or 3 new plants from one mother plant.

*Myrtle* (*Myrtus communis*, — *hadass* in Hebrew), a wild plant which grows in Israeli forests, is known and admired for its white flowers and evergreen aromatic leaves.

In ancient times, daughters of Israel used to decorate their hair with garlands of myrtle branches. The Romans called it *myrtus* and the Greeks *myrtos*. In nature or under suitable garden conditions, a myrtle bush can attain a height of 4 or 5 metres.

Gardeners in Central Europe grow it as a potted house plant. You wouldn't believe that such a tall shrub could become accustomed to the limited space of a flower pot — but it does!

For at least a couple of years, the myrtle behaves like a rubber plant (*ficus*), which in its native habitat grows 30 to 40m.; as a house plant it is forced to be content with the limited house-room a flowerpot offers.

In autumn, after the flowers fade, little bluish-black berries appear. Branches with myrtle berries make a good background for flower arrangements.

In summer (July), you should cut the longer branches off. This will encourage the myrtle shrub to build a bushy crown.

The cuttings can be inserted into an equal mixture of sand and peat for propagation. Keep the container with the cuttings in shade and water 3 or 4 times a week.

Since sand dries quickly, you should water daily during *hamsin*. Rooted myrtle seedlings for transplanting will be ready in 3 or 4 weeks.

The plant grows very well indeed when fed twice a month during the summer and early autumn with a manure-tea of chicken manure or guano mixed with water.

Replant myrtles every second spring, using a fresh soil mixture. They will grow in sun or half-shade.

*Oleander* (*Nerium oleander*, *har-dav hanahalin* in Hebrew). No Israeli florist sells this tall bush as a potted house plant. In Israel, you can find oleanders as living fences or single shrubs in private and public gardens, or growing along highways.

The shrub is native to the Mediterranean region, and grows wild in Israel along river beds.

Like the myrtle, oleander can grow, either in its natural habitat or in a garden like a real tree, to a height of 3 or 4m. Like the myrtle, it is popular in Europe and America as a house, roof or balcony plant, potted in larger flower pots or in buckets. It's worth giving it a trial, because it flowers for a long time during the summer in white, yellow, orange, pink, red, copper and dark purple, sometimes striped, or with double-shaped flowers. In medium flower pots it provides a welcome, evergreen window sill decoration known and used since ancient times. Oleander is mentioned in the Mishna.

Dioscorides, a 1st century Greek physician, noted the medicinal value of this plant in heart disease. Oleander leaves are poisonous, but this is no obstacle to its (careful) use as a room decoration, like the poisonous *Dienbachia*.

Poisonous plants are often used in medicine. (Opium, for example, is derived from the lovely blooming poppy; while the highly poisonous belladonna plant, a relative of the tomato, supplies us with atropine, a nerve stimulant prescribed to relieve spasmodic asthma.)

Cuttings for propagation may be taken in late summer and either rooted in a glass of water or in an equal sand and peat mixture. Try to plant the rooted cuttings into flower pots or other containers before September, because oleanders planted later will suffer from the winter weather. Equal parts of red soil, compost and sand or vermiculite is the recommended medium suitable for oleanders. A single potted cutting should give you a very valuable house plant if you feed and water it regularly and prevent flowering by pruning during the first two years.

In its season, the bushy plant will bloom abundantly. Control aphids and mealy bugs by spraying with insecticides.

Though oleanders have a long flowering season, I couldn't find them in local florist shops. Try growing your own!

## Wedding rites

RANDOMALIA  
Miriam Arad

ISRAELI WEDDINGS can be divided into the ones with a band and those without, or those where you can hear each other speak and where you can't. It's what counts most as far as I'm concerned, but of course there are other distinctions.

Food, for instance. The norm is a stand-up buffet, and I'm always amazed by the perfect similarity of the fare that's offered. They even taste the same — the burekas and the little meatballs on a toothpick, the humus and potato salad, the stuffed vine leaves, which are *de rigueur*. If I'm not a stand-up buffet, it's a sit-down dinner, which is fancier. You can tell a really fancy one by the fact that the appetizer is sweet.

Then there's the rabbi. The *hoi polloi* don't mind much which one'll marry them, as long as he's fast so people can start on the food. Accordingly, they get the duty-rabbi, who mumble-mumbles, grabs himself a drink and a couple of cakes and is off.

The status-conscious are a lot choosier. If they're true aristocrats — minus, top mandarin, or sinking rich — they may get the chief rabbi himself, or an ex like Rav Goren, who's still just as good; otherwise they'll have to make do with the town's chief rabbi. There's a fashion in this, too. For instance, the telly's Rabbi Avidor Hacohen, who used to preach to us on Friday nights till recently, is very in with the non-religious. Whether it's due to his telly-glamour or to the fact that he doesn't mumble, I wouldn't know.

Weddings being so notoriously like each other, barring the band, it follows there will always be people making a stab at originality. The widest scope is offered by the bride's gown, which can be shorter than the usual thing, or quainter, vaguely Yemenite, or Arab, or gypsy, or even, daringly, a trouser affair. In the end all brides look the same anyway, with far too much makeup on their fresh young faces, and their newly washed hair made stiff and ugly with hair spray. The most desperate attempt to be "different" I saw was at a wedding where they screened a home movie of the bridegroom's life from toddler to manhood, boring all the guests to tears. When it was over, everyone nevertheless went through the ritual with which all weddings conclude: you put on a fixed grin, file past your hosts, and tell them what a lovely and unique sort of wedding it was.

Most young people I know have sworn to me at one time or another that *theirs* wouldn't be like that. It invariably was.

## Unrecognizable Rampal

ISRAEL  
FESTIVAL '84



RECIPIENT — Jean-Pierre Rampal, flute, with Jonathan Zak at the piano (Jerusalem Theatre, June 1). Bach: Sonata in E minor; Schubert: "Arpeggione" Sonata; Karl Czerny: Duo Concertante for Flute and Piano; Prokofiev: Sonata Op. 94.

OUR DEAR friend Jean-Pierre Rampal made such a tired, dispirited impression that one could hardly recognize the great artist we remember from former times. His tone did not sparkle, he had difficulty in breathing and there was a lack of alert attempt in interpretation.

The Bach Sonata was run through at unreasonable speed and the Schubert "Arpeggione" — written for a cello-like instrument originally, but always performed either by viola or a cello — did not benefit from inclusion in this programme. Czerny's Duo was interesting as a curiosity, a work by a man whose uninspiring exercises have been the bone of many a youngster.

Poulenc's Sonata fared slightly better but poor Prokofiev was pale as wishy-washy. His sonata, although originally written for flute, is better known as a sonata for violin and piano. Jonathan Zak did his best to contribute solid and lively piano parts.

The audience (out of sympathy or ignorance?) applauded enthusiastically. Strangely enough, the encore — Geršwin's Prelude, originally written for piano, seemed the best of the offerings. It left at least one listener reflecting on the decline of a dear friend and once great artist.

RECIPIENT — Ivo Pogorelich, piano (Jerusalem Theatre, June 1). Bach: English Suite No. 2, in A minor; Mozart: Sonata in K. 331; Chopin: Sonata No. 3, in B minor, Op. 58.

ADVANCE publicity nowadays plays a most important part in launching young artists, and the many stories told about Ivo Pogorelich have given him the aura of a celebrity. No doubt, people were waiting to shower him with "bravos," and he was called on this evening to play two encores.

The young pianist is a typical product of our time of intensive training to play as loudly and as quickly as possible. Evidently these "virtuoso" win prizes in international competi-

tion. But one can make a successful debut on the road to fame and fortune before intellectual and musical maturity have had a chance to temper brilliant technical skills, which alone are not sufficient to interpret the masters.

Pogorelich's technique is, of course, superb, his memory and precision unflinching, and his thorough knowledge of the scores obvious. The Bach Suite excelled in transparent voice structures and polished performance; Bach's "objective" language can take a soulless, cold rendition up to a point. The little interpretative details in the Mozart Sonata might be excused by the youth and inexperience of the pianist in search of originality. And the Chopin Sonata does not have to wallow in 19th century romanticism or emotional exaggeration. But some warmth, some personal breath, some individual life should be added to the bare notes.

Pogorelich's main weakness is the imbalance between his two hands — the right does not sing and carry far, the left is much too strong, completely out of focus, covering the sound of the higher register every time, whether the bass is important or not. The touch is dry, in the bass brutal in its hardness. One cannot free oneself of the image of an unfailing computer at work, mercilessly rolling off runs and broken chords, completely soulless.

The only compensating few minutes of this recital was his first encore — a Scarlatti Sonata, in which the technical demands without musical weight and lack of a bass part made for a delightful rendition.

Discriminating listeners will have to wait for Pogorelich to gather experience and develop human qualities that will eventually enrich his playing, so his tremendous potential will be materialized.

BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY CHORUS, conducted by Ralph Woodward (Jerusalem Theatre, June 1). Music by Palestrina, Tallis, Tuckwell, Bach, Bruckner, Prokofiev, Liszt, Brahms, Caudick, Zimmermann, Teitelbaum, Shostakovich, and others.

UNFORTUNATELY I MISSED the presentations of old music up to Poulenc, but what I heard of the contemporary works showed the Swedish choir's high quality. Lars-Erik Larsson, born in 1908, wrote in more conventional language than did the two Americans, Caudick (1926) and Bradshaw (1929), whose search for more contemporary idioms produced some interesting vocal and harmonic combinations. But it was the music of German Heinz Werner Zimmermann, who was born in 1930, not to be confused with the more famous Bernd Alois Zimmermann (1918-1970), that presented something out of the ordinary. He built up his vocal lines on a soft background of choristers' whistling and humming, which provided an attractive iridescent atmosphere of originality.

As tribute to Israel, two local composers were included. Braun's *Psalm 117* found an energetic interpreter in young assistant conductor Brady Alfred, who gave the rhythmic backbone of the score crisp and precise expression; Naomi Shemer's *Jerusalem of Gold* was arranged by Ralph Woodward in traditional choral harmonies stressing its hymn-like character.

The 50-odd singers, placed in mixed order (as Robert Shaw did to achieve a unified vocal sonority), sang the whole programme by heart, with rigid discipline. The spare though precise movement of the conductor indicated extremely in-

tensive and dedicated preparation of the programme, which was presented in perfect balance, with colourful dynamic shading. Clearly this group has a cultured understanding of the rather sophisticated music they sang. A choir of distinction.

YOHANAN BOEHM

ISRAEL SINFONETTA, conducted by Meni Rodan, Avner Itzhak, Cameran Singers: Jean-Pierre Rampal, flute; Moshe Epstein, flute; Eliahu Shulman, violin; Maria Schwartz, viola; Robert Susskind, cello; Anat Shalita, organ; Miriam Muller, Ruth Tover, Rabia Weiss-Caputo, soprano; Christoph Frey, tenor; Raphael Frieder, bass; Yoram Windmiller, baritone (Jerusalem Theatre, May 31). Samuel Scheidt: *Motet for Double Choir and Brass Quartet*; Telemann: *Traverse Suite* (two movements) for soprano, bass, choir and small orchestra; Mendelssohn: *Hymn for soprano, choir and organ*; Mozart: *Quartet for flute and strings in D major, K.293*; Schubert: *Symphony No. 8 in B minor, Karl Stamitz: Flute Concerto in C major, Op. 29*; Domenico Cimarosa: *Concerto for two flutes and chamber orchestra*; Mozart: *Missa in C minor, K.427*.

A STRONG bladder and backside are necessary attributes for the musical-marathon goer. This marathon was so oversold that, despite frequent intermissions, negotiating the packed aisles was dangerous and the chances of regaining a seat was nil. The organizers no doubt believe there is a balance between those leaving and entering, but by scheduling the larger works for the middle and close of the evening, they guaranteed that the trickle of departing listeners would be offset by a flood of arrivals. Surely there is a better way.

The Scheidt *Motet* was a delightful opening work, with the Cameran Singers again establishing their primacy among our choirs. Though a century separates the Telemann and Mendelssohn works, both are products of technique rather than inspiration, and despite the very fine singing, were quite boring.

Unlike many famous soloists, Rampal is an artist as well as a virtuoso. His collaboration with violinist Eliyahu Shulman in the Mozart *Flute Quartet* was the highlight of the evening for this listener. If the viola and cello were not on the same exalted level, they were never less than the flute.

I feared the Schubert symphony would be a mere interlude between appearances by the virtuoso Rampal, but Meni Rodan's powerful and dramatic performance made the work sound fresh, and attested to the excellence of the Sinfonietta.

With the *Flute Concerto* of Stamitz and the *Concerto for Two Flutes* of Cimarosa — with the Sinfonietta's Moshe Epstein as equal partner — Rampal delighted the mostly young and festive audience. Abundance of charm and opportunity for virtuosic display made these musically slight pieces perfect marathon fare.

Expecting to hear the closing Mozart C minor Mass on the radio, I left the theatre to younger and more iron-bottomed enthusiasts, only to be sabotaged by the radio strike.

MOSHE SAEGERSTEIN  
BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY CHORUS AND THE ISRAELI CHAMBER ORCHESTRA, Ralph Woodward conducting (Tel Aviv Museum, May 27). Handel: *Judith for the Prince of Utrecht*; Corelli: *Kyle Elzeder*; Mozart: *Missa Brevis in D major, K.194*; Mendelssohn: *Psalm: "Nisi Dominus, O Lord"*; Daniel Pinkhas: *Wedding Cantata: Bach's Motet No. 1*. "Sheep does Hebra and some Lied."

ALTHOUGH one cannot deny that this lengthy and wearisome concert offered a few moments of undeniable beauty and some impressive choral passages, it was, generally speaking, a flop.

The impression was that the choir

and orchestra simply sang and played because it was their duty and there was no way out of it. At no time did they appear to be involved, active participants experiencing joy in their music-making.

With the possible exception of the opening Handel, no serious attempt was made to characterize the particular features of the various pieces. The air of indifference which seemed somehow to have got hold of the performers resulted in musical uniformity and boredom. Mozart's mass, Mendelssohn's psalm, Pinkhas's cantata and even Haydn's *Hotel all-sounded-alike*. Ralph Woodward seemed simply to have run out of ideas and his conducting was confined to technicalities.

Insomuch as he was concerned with interpretation it was the choir which interested him, leaving the orchestra, as it were, to fend for itself.

Another serious shortcoming, which occasionally bordered on disaster, was the soloists (members of the choir). Some of the singing was pitiful, an affront to the audience.

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June 7-8, 1984

Opening Lecture: Prof. AVNER ZIV  
Psychological Characteristics of Jewish Humour  
in the Diaspora and in Israel  
on June 7, 1984, at 9.00 a.m.

The Chaim Rosenberg School of Jewish Studies  
Tel Aviv University Campus, Ramat Aviv

Three parallel sessions will be held

on Thursday, June 7, 1984, from 11.00 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.  
and on Friday, June 8, 1984, from 9.00—10.30 a.m.

The Chaim Rosenberg School of Jewish Studies  
Tel Aviv University Campus, Ramat Aviv

#### The Fourth International Congress

#### on Humour

June 10-15, 1984, Tel Aviv, Astoria Hotel

Opening Lecture: Mr. E. KISHON

Is There an Original Israeli Humour?

And if yes, why not?

on Sunday, June 10, 1984, at 8.00 p.m.

Bar-Shira Auditorium

Tel Aviv University Campus, Ramat Aviv

Work Sessions and Workshops

every day from Monday, June 11, 1984, between the hours of 9.00 a.m. and 5.00 p.m. Astoria Hotel, Tel Aviv

The conferences are open to the public — registration: KENES.

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REPORT SUSPICIOUS  
OBJECTS

הכחמן האדום







## Bonds move ahead, shares mixed

**TEL AVIV.** - Bonds moved strongly ahead yesterday, at the start of a holiday-shortened week, while shares were mixed with sharp moves in both directions. Volume remained at the IS1 billion level for both markets combined, with bond volume falling slightly and shares picking up.

Gains of 3, 4, and even 5 per cent were common in the various index- and dollar-linked bonds, so that the bond index managed an overall gain of 1.52 per cent. Double-option bonds rose by 3.54 per cent, the largest-gaining group.

The share market split clearly into the "arrangement" shares, which rose sharply, and the "free" shares, which were unchanged overall. Fully 70 per cent of the share volume was accounted for by the bank shares covered by the "arrangement" with the Treasury, which are to all intents and purposes dollar-linked government bonds. The index for this group rose by no less than 4.96 per cent - compared to only 3.44 per cent for the General Share Index.

The large demand and turnover for the "arrangement" shares stemmed in large part from the opening of a new variant of savings scheme announced last week, which utilizes them as its "raw material." What is

### Tel Aviv Stock Exchange

By PINHAS LANDAU

being offered is a fixed dollar rate of return - at present, 12 per cent annually - for a period of two years, during which time the shares are blocked. At the end of that period the shares are returned at the dollar equivalent of their current value. The scheme is thus a two-year fixed dollar deposit.

Its attraction lies in the fact that the current yield of the "arrangement" quasi-bonds is some 10 1/2 per cent on the basis of a 4 1/2-year redemption period, so that it is worthwhile buying them in the open market at current prices and then depositing them for two years.

The presumed intention of the Treasury in introducing this alternative channel of investment is to create a demand for the "arrangement" shares in the market and thereby bring their prices up and their yields down to a level not that far removed from those of other government bonds. If the gains in the "arrangement" shares spill over into the

"free" shares, then so much the better, from the Treasury's point of view.

The rises in "arrangement" shares yesterday reached the level of 6 and 7 per cent in the cases of Hapoalim and Mizrahi. In the free share market the story was rather different. The non-bank index was almost flat on the day, with several component sectors falling by up to 2 per cent.

Within each sector there were individual issues that rose or fell by margins of up to 10 per cent, but the overall result, as noted, was a standstill. The figures tell the same story: rising and falling issues were almost even, sharp gainers were ahead of sharp losers by only 62 to 45 and "buyers' only" situations, although proportionately much greater than "sellers' only," numbered 16 compared to 6.

**Announcements:** Kopel (self-drive) reported an adjusted loss of IS6.2 million for 1983 compared to a profit of IS24.1 m. in 1982.

**Lodzia Textiles** lost IS183.9 m. in 1983 after an adjusted 1982 loss of IS17.9 m.

By contrast, **Morgan Industries**, a newcomer to the exchange, announced adjusted profits for 1983 of IS71.7 m., compared to IS75 m. in 1982.

### Current account interest at First Int'l

By PINHAS LANDAU

**Jerusalem Post Reporter**  
**TEL AVIV.** - The First International Bank has announced details of a scheme for customers to receive interest on credit balances in their current accounts. At present such interest is not generally available, although Bank Mizrahi has had a scheme in operation for salary-earners' accounts since March of this year.

The First International scheme will become operational on June 13. A customer who maintains an average daily credit balance of the shekel equivalent of \$50 for at least three days, will receive interest of two-thirds the level paid by the Bank of Israel to banks for funds held by them on current account. At present, this rate is 12 per cent, so that customers will receive 8 per cent.

Commercial customers will also be eligible for interest, but in their case the average daily balance required will be the equivalent of \$200. All interest paid will be tax-free, and there will be no ceiling on the credit balance on which interest will be paid.

The bank notes that the purpose of the scheme is to save customers, particularly small businessmen and self-employed, having to keep daily track of their cash flow and to avoid its erosion through inflation by buying and selling *tepus* and other short-term money market instruments.

The interest offered will not be much lower than that offered for short-term funds in alternative instruments, and will be in line with the expected rate of inflation for June.

**Most Active Issues:**

Hapoalim	3370	IS154.7m.	+36%
Leumi	3345	IS153.6m.	+15%
Mizrahi	3185	IS174.5m.	+8%
Turnovers:			
Shares:	1509.3m.		
Bonds:	1544.3m.		
Issues down:	158		

### Rafi Edri chairman of Shikun Ovdim

Jerusalem Post Reporter

**TEL AVIV.** - Alignment MK Rafi Edri is likely to be appointed chairman of the Shikun Ovdim building company. Hevrat Ha'Ovdim sources said on the weekend. The present chairman of the Shikun Ha'Ovdim board is Shraga Rothman.

Edri resigned recently as the company's general manager in line with the decision of the Labour Party Central Committee against the holding of dual positions. The mainly ceremonial post of chairman is not included in the party ban.

Hevrat Ha'Ovdim secretary Danny Rosolio said on the weekend that any changes in the managements of Hevrat Ha'Ovdim companies must be decided first by its management committee, which is the only body authorized to take such decisions.

**PHOSPHATE** - Egypt's state-owned Organization for Industrial and Mining Complexes will begin work next year on a phosphate mine in the Western desert with a projected output of two million tons annually.

**Exhibition of the Drawings and Paintings of ELI MA'AZ**  
June 3-8, 4-8 p.m.  
12 Belfour, Jerusalem.

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Company	Volume	Change	Company	Volume	Change	Company	Volume	Change	Company	Volume	Change
<b>Commercial Banks</b>											
(not part of "arrangement")											
Bank Leumi	2600	10	n.c.	Bank Hapoalim	250	165	n.c.	Bank Mizrahi	1026	88	+17.5
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